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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

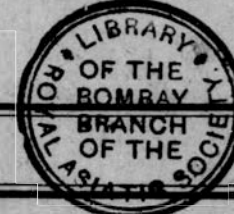
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 119

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 20, 1935



TWELVE PAGES

Detention Without Trial A Denial Of Justice

Release Or Try Them Time To Succour Their Starving Families Bombay Demands Release Of Political Prisoners

Bombay observed the All-India Detenu Day by holding a huge meeting at Chowpatty, on Sunday, to protest against the continued detention without trial of the Bengal detenus. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the All-India Trades Union Congress, the Independence for India League and other organisations participated in the meeting.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE URGED.

Resolutions condemning the continued detention of nearly 3,000 detenus in Bengal and outside in different jails of India, without trial, and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and the repeal of all repressive laws, ordinances and orders, were passed at the meeting.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., and Mayor of Bombay, presided over the meeting.

Mr. Nariman said that the Detenu Day was being observed in accordance with the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C., at the Jubbulpore meeting. It was regrettable that innocent youths were detained without an opportunity of vindicating themselves in a court of law. Nowhere in the world was such a procedure observable where persons were detained without trial. Every one as a rule had a chance of defending oneself, and India proved to be an exception. If the Government wished to establish their guilt the courts of law were open to them. Why should not the Government try them before the proper authority, before keeping them in detention? asked the speaker. The attitude of the Government amounted to a denial of justice to the detenus. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, one of the leading lawyers of Bengal, had to share the fate of the detenus. Resolutions in the Assembly and representations by the people either for his release or his trial in a court of law, had hitherto been proved of no avail. It was first stated that these measures would be in force for a short period. Two years had elapsed since Sarat Bose was deprived of his freedom.

PATHEPIC STORY

The story of the Bengal detenus and their hardships was a pathetic one, Congress did not believe in violence, declared Mr. Nariman. There might have been also differences of opinion on this issue. But considerations of humanity and sympathy towards the families of the detenus ought not to be overridden by political differences. It was the duty of one and all to help the families of the detenus. The Congress Socialists had previously collected more than two thousand rupees. The speaker believed that a city like Bombay could contribute more towards such a humanitarian cause.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS TO HELP

He appealed to the citizens to respond to the appeal of Babu Rajendra Prasad, and come to the aid of the thousands of families now suffering from want and starvation.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, All-India Trades Union Congress, Independence of India League and All-India Press Workers' Federation, emphatically condemns the continued detention of nearly three thousand detenus in Bengal and outside in different jails of India without trial. This public meeting fur-

ther strongly demands the immediate release of all political prisoners, and the repeal of all repressive laws, ordinances and orders, etc."

Mr. Patil said there ought not to be any illusions on the need for helping the families of the detenus. The public meeting at which thousands were present proved beyond doubt that as far as the question of detaining persons without trial was concerned, advanced political parties in the country stood together and unanimously demanded for justice for the detenus. He appealed to the public to help the families of the detenus substantially.

TIMELY PROTEST

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, in a brief speech, seconding the resolution, observed that the protest against the Government policy towards the detenus had not come a day too soon. In fact, it would have been in the fitness of things if the Congress had decided to observe the day much earlier. It was the solitary instance in the world, that detentions without trial had been carried out in spite of popular opposition.

The families of the detenus were very nearly destitute, as the main supporters were languishing behind the prison-bars. It was, therefore, the duty of every Indian to share the misfortunes of the families of the detenus and try to help them to the best of one's ability.

Seth Govindas, M.L.A., in supporting the resolution, drew parallel from the Hindu mythology and concluded that prolonged repression would bring about a gradual reaction in the country.

CLASS CONFLICT AFTERMATH.
Mr. Dange, on behalf of the All-India Trades Union Congress, said that whatever be the differences between party and party, when injustice was perpetrated on the people they must protest. The speaker traced all the ills of present-day India to the existing class conflict and found a solution in the abolition of capitalism.

Miss Maniben Kara, speaking next, said that so long as the people were disorganised and the present system of society continued the hardships of the masses would not be removed. She urged the people to bring about a change in the present order of things.

Mr. Khedgikar, Mr. Jogieker and others addressed the gathering.

The resolution was passed unanimously. After singing of the "Vande Mataram" song the meeting came to a close.

DACOITY ON G. I. P. Ry.

Armed Gangsters Raid Talegaon Station & De-camp With Cash & Notes

SUNDAY MORNING SENSATION

At about 1 a.m. on Sunday morning, a daring robbery took place at the Talegaon Railway station on Poona-Bombay line.

The Talegaon Railway station was looted, and three leather cases containing Rs. 666 in cash and Government currency notes, were stated to be stolen, by an armed party, who made away with the booty, it is stated.

The persons forming the party are stated to have been dressed in Khaki coats and blue breeches. The police are investigating.

FIRES WHEN CHALLENGED

Wounded Cabinman Removed To Poona Hospital

Talegaon Railway station, on the Poona-Bombay line, was the scene of an armed robbery in the small hours of Sunday morning when the cabinman was shot and wounded by a youth who was armed with a gun and who made good his escape with a mail-bag containing Rs. 666 out of the 26-Up Poona-Bombay Passenger, according to the report received here.

Shortly after the arrival of the train at the station the cabinman stationed there challenged the youth who was moving on the railway line. The latter replied with fire, wounding the cabinman on the arm and ran away.

Information was sent to Poona, and armed police was rushed to the spot, and search was made in the vicinity of the station to trace the youth but the effort was unsuccessful.

The wounded cabinman was removed to Poona in the Sassoon Hospital and his condition is reported to be not serious.

LATEST NEWS

Further information, received here regarding Talegaon armed robbery, shows that a Punjabi youth dressed in military uniform, assaulted a porter, while the latter was handing over an out-station cash-bag, containing Rs. 666, to the guard, seized the bag, assaulted the station-master and ran away with the bag. The cabinman confronted him near the cabin whereupon the Punjabi shot him.—A. P.

POLISH FLIER KILLED IN CRASH

DETROIT, May 18. Stanley Hausner, the Polish flier who narrowly escaped death in June 1933 in an attempt to fly from New York to Warsaw was killed here when his aeroplane in which he intended to fly non-stop to Poland crashed while he was flying to Detroit to attend a memorial service of Marshal Pilsudski.—Reuters Special.

Mahatma To Meet Kamala Nehru

Mahatma Gandhi will be arriving in Bombay on May 22 and will visit Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pandit are also due in Bombay on the same date. Gandhi will be leaving for Borsad from Bombay on the same date.

(DEATH & LIFE-SKETCH OF "COL. LAWRENCE OF ARABIA" ON PAGE 7).

"NORMANDIE" MEN RESUME WORK

Strikers Accept Govt. Proposals

NO HITCH TO MAIDEN VOYAGE

(Special Cable).

LE HAVRE, May 19. The seamen's strike has been settled.

A meeting of the strikers decided by a large majority to accept the Government's proposals to resume work. The meeting was addressed by the Seamen's Federation who previously conferred with the Minister of Mercantile Marine in Paris and the Staff Manager of the French Line here. The programme of festivities in connection with "Normandie's" maiden voyage will not now be interrupted. S.S. "Champlain" which was held up by the strike leaves for New York to-night.

RAJEN BABU IN BOMBAY

Arrangements For His Arrival On 31st Inst. Near Completion

STAY OF THREE DAYS

Arrangements regarding Babu Rajendra Prasad's visit to Bombay on May 31, are nearing completion.

Finally to fix up the Congress President's programme during his stay for three days, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, left for Kalyan on Sunday night, where Rajen Babu will be arriving on his way to Patna.

BOMBAY ANXIOUS TO HAVE MAHATMA'S DARSHAN AND HEAR HIM

Request Made To Address Public Meeting During Brief Sojourn In City

Mahatma Gandhi has been requested to address a mass meeting when he comes to Bombay during the course of this week.

A telegram has been sent to Wardha requesting him to include the item of a public meeting also in his programme, during his brief sojourn in the city.

Hopes are expressed that Mahatmaji would see his way to address the meeting. If he agrees, this would be his first public utterance in the city since the Congress Session. It is learned, thousands are anxious to have his "darshan", and many had eagerly inquired at the Congress House, if Gandhi could be requested to address a meeting in the city.

On this move, prominent members of the B.P.C.C., and of the local Village Industries Association have conveyed their request to Mahatmaji.

Gandhi's reply is expected in a day or two.



Mrs. Kamala Nehru who arrived in Bombay on Sunday night.

Kamala Nehru Arrives In Bombay

TOUCHING SCENES AT V. T. STATION

Dr. Atal Thinks She Will Bear Strain Of Journey Well

To Stay In Switzerland For Four Years.

Touching scenes were witnessed at the Victoria Terminus Station, when the Allahabad Express steamed in bearing Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Miss Indira Nehru and Dr. Atal, on Sunday evening.

A large number of Congressmen waited outside the platform and cheered heartily, shouting "Kamala Nehru-ki-Jai." A crowd of friends and well-wishers and press representatives, stood anxiously on the platform, and rushed to her compartment when the train pulled up. Mrs. Kamala Nehru was all smiles, although she looked weak and pale and considerably pulled down. She heartily extended her hands out of the window, all the while reclining.

NURSING HER MOTHER

Miss Indira looked all busy and proved to be a helpful nurse to her mother. She was seen busy with handkerchiefs and pillows and to detain her mother, all the while answering the several queries of friends and well-wishers.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru was brought out in an invalid's chair, which was slowly placed on the platform. The moment the chair was deposited on the platform, her friends closed in upon her, and were seen kissing her hands lovingly. Mrs. Kamala Nehru talked in feeble tones.

TEMPERATURE: RISE & FALL.
Interviewed by our representative, on her health, Dr. Atal said that in the morning her temperature was 102 degrees; but it declined to 99.2. "That means a fairly good journey with less than unexpected strain," added Dr. Atal, explaining in a cryptic sentence Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition.

Traffic was considerably blocked.

GUEST OF MR. J. A. D. NAOROJI.
Within a few minutes, the car moved on, the throng cleared the way and Mrs. Kamala Nehru was motored to Mr. Jal Naoroji's residence at Napaeon Sea Road. She was accompanied by Dr. Atal and Miss Indira.

While in Bombay they will be the guests of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji.

PROGRAMME IN EUROPE

From the talks with Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Miss Indira, it transpires that they will stay in Switzerland for a period of four years, by which time the latter hopes to finish her studies on the Continent. Miss Indira, it is learnt, hopes to take up some educational course on the Continent, while her mother will stay there for purposes of health. It is also understood that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's mother will see her daughter off in Bombay, although the date of her arrival is not disclosed.

STATESMEN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE

His Death, A Great Blow To Empire

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 19. The death of Col. Lawrence of Arabia which took place at 08:00 has produced a flood of biographical details. Warm tribute is paid to his great work among Arabs in war-time. Mr. Lloyd George in the course of a graphic story of Lawrence's entry in that task tells how he (Lawrence) when selected as a Syrian expert after the Turks' entry into war, arrived at Cairo, all awry, without the same Browne belt or military 'encumbrances' of any kind, but from the very beginning his personality and ability was abundantly manifest. Lawrence, almost alone, taught the tribesmen to use explosives for making attacks on the Turkish railway communications. His instinct was responsible for the selection of Emir Feisal to raise the tribesmen of Hedjaz against the Turks, and "it was his inspiration and leadership that kindled enthusiasm that carried the Arab standard forward in the triumphant march."

GALLANTRY & ENDURANCE POWER

Mr. Lloyd George pays tribute to Lawrence's personal gallantry, amazing endurance, never-failing fund of bubbling humour, even amidst greatest hardships of desert warfare. Many anecdotes are told to illustrate Lawrence's loathing publicity, which led him to sink his identity as "Aircraftsman Shaw."

Recalled in 1933, he refused the Hollywood offer of £10,000 to star in a film, dramatising his adventures in Arabia. Winston Churchill, a friend of Lawrence, says he had hoped to see him quit retirement and take a com-

manding part in facing dangers now threatening the country. "No such blow had befallen the Empire as his untimely death."

STOP PRESS

EPSTEIN RESIGNS FROM ACADEMY.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 19. Because Sir William Llewellyn, President, Royal Academy and Council, declined to sign the appeal for the preservation of eighteen Epstein statues which are to be removed as "unsuitable" from the headquarters of the British Medical Association, now acquired by the South Rhodesia Government, Prof. Epstein has written to the Academy asking that his name be withdrawn from the list of candidates for membership.

Prof. Epstein in an interview said that his name was put up for the Academy 10 years ago. He never gave it a thought until the Council declared that it was no business of theirs whether the statues were pulled down or not. When he realised that their intentions were not to foster art or artists he felt he should disassociate himself from them entirely.

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ILL

(Special Cable).

BUDAPEST, May 19. The Octogenarian German Field Marshal von Mackensen who is visiting his son here has been taken ill with stomach trouble causing considerable anxiety.

FRANCE BEATS BRITAIN

(Special Cable).

PARIS, May 19. In International Lawn Tennis, France beat the International Club of Great Britain in 12 matches to seven. The notable results were: Broussais beat Austin 9-7, 6-3; Borotra beat Farquharson 6-3, 6-3.

TABULATED ADLET'S

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Manager for Head Office pay Rs. 125. Cash Security Rs. 2,000, post permanent. Apply to H. G. Hemley, General Manager, Indian Merchants Bank Ltd., Madras. (1108).

44. MEDICAL.

For Birth Control Medicine inquire at Akberally, Fort, Bombay, and Perry & Co., Grant Road, Bombay. (4221).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi, trains Non-matrices, Matrics, I.Sc.'s in Civil and Electrical Engineering, covering City and Guilds (London) Examinations, all Grades. Best results. Arrangements commended by Government officials. Prospectus free. (4178).

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. "Arachil." (4108).

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st of May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back. (9173).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Chief Agents Wanted.—Applications are invited from persons of influence and ability (ladies and gentlemen) on salary and commission for "Asialight" Bonus Certificates. Please apply giving particulars. The Asialight Bank Ltd., Bunder Road, Karachi (1104).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Coler Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Nera Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parcoe Bazaar Street, B.M.

Public Notices

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Mill Premises, Soparibaug Road, Parsi, Bombay, on the 28th day of May, 1935, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION
That the Articles of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) In Article 85 the name "Ganesh Narayan Piramal" shall be substituted for the name "Morarjee Goculdass & Co." wherever it occurs in the said article.

(b) The following article shall be inserted after Article 88:—

"88 (a) Debenture Director. Any trust deed for securing debentures or debenture stock may, if so arranged, provide for the appointment from time to time by the Debenture-holders or by the trustees thereof of some person or persons nominated by such Debenture-holders or trustees to be a Director or Directors of the Company and may empower such trustees from time to time to remove any Director or Directors so appointed and may provide that a Director or Directors so appointed shall not be bound to hold any qualification shares and shall vacate office in any specified event and shall not vacate office in rotation and shall not be removed by the Company and may contain such ancillary provisions as may be arranged between the Company and the trustees and all such provisions shall have effect notwithstanding any of the other provisions herein contained."

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 113:—

"113. The firm of Messrs. Ganesh Narayan Piramal and the partners or members for the time being constituting the said firm and their successors in business or assigns notwithstanding any change in the name or style of the said firm have been appointed and shall be the Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms provisions and conditions of the agreement dated 13th day of June 1934 hereto annexed and marked "A".

(d) The following words "have all the powers and authorities conferred by the said agreement dated 13th June 1934 appointing them the Agents and in particular shall be added in articles 114 after the words "the firm of the Agents of the Company who shall" and before the words "have power and authority on behalf of the Company" in line 4 of the said articles.

Should the above mentioned resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1935, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1935.

By Order of the Board,
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1935. 1065

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for (a) masonry works, and (b) approach roads pertaining to a bridge work across the river Ponnai at mile 76½ of Madras-Bombay Road, before 3 p.m. on 15-6-35. Value of works approximating to Rs. 2,50,000 and 60,000 respectively. Full particulars and contract documents can be seen in the office of the District Board Engineer and obtained on a remittance of Rs. 20.

DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER,
N. A. D. B. D. Engineer's Office,
Vellore, 13-5-35. 1109

NOTICE

All the Cows and Buffaloes of my Dairies are given on hire purchase. If anybody purchases or takes the same on mortgage, first inquire with me, or else I shall be entitled to possession of the same as owner.

KHAN SAHEB ABDUL QUDDOOS
KHAN, J. P. DAWN,
Bombay No. 11, 424

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUBJEALLY CASSUM VISRAM of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the 1st Schedule hereunder written.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Vendor states that the title deeds mentioned in the 2nd Schedule hereunder written relating to the said property are missing and that the same are either LOST or MISPLACED.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or the said title deeds by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Fort, Chambers, C, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground the Fazandari whereof is Bai Piroj-bai widow of Darasha Fardunji Patel together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Street commonly known by the name of Chinch Bunder 3rd Row in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3150 and Cadastral Survey No. 1732, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 48 and 12 and at present under B Ward No. 3048 and Street Dongrey No. 576-578 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder 3rd Row or Dongrey Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row or Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the Ashkha Mosque and on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Dewa Sumar but now or lately owned by Pirbhoy and Nathoo.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. Mortgage, dated the 8th day of April, 1922 and made between Subjeally Cassum Visram and another of the one part and Nusserwanji Hormusji Sethna and another of the other part.

2. Reconveyance, dated the 2nd day of May, 1923, and made between Nusserwanji Hormusji Sethna and another of the one part and Subjeally Cassum Visram of the other part.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1935.

PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1107.

Auction Sales

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE by best makers will be Auctioned on MONDAY, the 20th May, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

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Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES at (1) Bapu Khote Street, (2) Duncan and Bapty Road, (3) Mahim Bazaar Road, (4) Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar, and (5) Second Carpenter Street or Falkland Road, under instructions from the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1182 of 1927: Hawabibi, wife of Mahomed Ismail vs. Abdul Latif Muccadam and others and in pursuance of the directions given under the Consolidated Consent Decree, dated the 19th July, 1934, and the Consent Order, dated the 16th April, 1935.

LOT NO. 1.—Bapu Khote Street Property. Sale on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 256 Sq. Yds., together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bapu Khote Street bearing Collector's Rent Roll Nos. 3183, 3184, Last Rent Roll No. 8219 and A/8219 Laughton Survey No. 731, 2A/731 Cadastral Survey No. 2754 part of Bhuleswar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 5962 and Old Street Nos. 58-58 and New Street Nos. 144/146.

LOT NO. 2.—Duncan and Bapty Road Property. Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 573 Sq. Yds. together with a shed covered with tiles standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 4081, Cadastral Survey No. 1022, Byculla Division, last Rent Roll No. 9473, Laughton Survey No. 5678 and Municipal E Ward Nos. 521, 738 and 739 (1-2) and New Street Nos. 250-252, Duncan Road and 168, Bapty Road.

LOT NO. 3.—Mahim Bazaar Road Property. Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of Government land admeasuring about 529-2/3 Sq. Yds. together with the bungalow and other buildings standing thereon situate at Mahim bearing Collector's Old No. 251, New No. 392, Old Survey No. 107 and New Survey No. 1/39 and Cadastral Survey No. 1099 of Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward No. 5214 (2) and Old Street No. 96, New Street No. 134B, Mahim Bazaar Road including the boundary wall on all four sides and the moiety of a well.

LOT NO. 4.—Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar Property. Sale on THURSDAY, the 13th June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of Government land admeasuring about 115 Sq. Yds. together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon with a reserved passage on the South side and a Sweepers passage on the East side situate at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar bearing New Survey No. 1/2800, Cadastral Survey No. 1899 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 2273 and Old Street No. 429-433 and New Street No. 117.

LOT NO. 5.—2nd Carpenter Street or Falkland Road Property. Sale on THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 133 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Falkland Road or 2nd Carpenter Street bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 3770, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 9041, Laughton Survey No. 5264 and Cadastral Survey No. 2963 of Bhuleswar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 6617 and Old Street Nos. 99 and 50 to 64 and New Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Valdaya, Attorneys for the Receiver, 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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WELLINGTON

Daily: 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Record rush on Saturday and Sunday to see the

GRANDEST, GORGEOUS
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

THE Broken Melody

7 New Song Hits—with the lovely

MERLE OBERON
MARGOT GRAHAME
JOHN GARRICK

The Greatest Musical Picture ever seen in Bombay

Plans Open.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

GLORIOUS 3rd WEEK

SHALINI'S Picture Celestial

"USHA"

The Immortal Sweet Love-Story from "Mahabharat"

Direction by BABURAO PAINTER

Music by GOVINDRAO TEMBE

Featuring: USHA DEVI and RATNAPRABHA

Direction:

Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

6th DEMAND Week!

PRABHAT'S Musical Super

'CHANDRASENA'

चंद्रसेना

Artistic Dances! Sweetest Songs!!

A Golden Legend from 'Ramayan'

OUR UNIQUE "CASH PRIZES"

SCHEME TO BE OUT

On

COMING WEDNESDAY

MARATHI AMRIT

MANTHAN

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

GIRGAON

Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MODEL COLONY FOR HARIJANS

Travancore Durbar's Decision

TRIVANDRUM, May 18.

It is learnt that the Government of Travancore have decided to start a model colony for the depressed classes in Trivandrum.

Model houses with all up-to-date sanitary arrangements water-supply etc. are proposed to be constructed with provision for a school, play ground and other amenities.

The Government are also considering the establishment of a similar colony in South Travancore as well.—United Press.

Our Rajkot Letter

SADHU WHO "TREBLED" GOLD

Lohana Brothers Duped: Ornaments Worth Rs. 2,000 Missing

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 15.

Quite a sensation was caused here yesterday evening when two Lohana brothers Ravji and Shavji by name who are vegetable dealers informed the State police of the disappearance of a Sadhu who in the guise of an alchemist pretended to work magic by hypnotising them and absconded with gold ornaments worth Rs. 2,000.

The facts are that these two brothers, with religious bent of mind, lured this Sadhu at their place for afternoon meals, as they daily feed one Sadhu. Just after the meals, the Sadhu asked one to bring a piece of gold which he trebled in weight by repeating some mantras over it. The Sadhu was pressed to stay a day over.

The two brothers were then requested to bring to him all the gold they could collect which he put in a heated tumbay, underground. He asked them not to open it before the next sunrise; in the meanwhile he disappeared. The police are making every possible effort to trace the Sadhu so far no trace is available.

DEATH DUE TO BURNS.

Another sensational story is reported of the recent death of a young Lohana woman, aged 16, due to burns. The Rajkot State police have arrested the deceased's sister-in-law and father-in-law who are alleged to have burnt her to death by sprinkling kerosene over her clothes and then setting them on fire. On the woman's father making a written statement that his daughter was of an unsound state of mind, the police have withdrawn the prosecution.

An ideal wedding in two Rajput families was celebrated here under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj mission, when contrary to the usual custom, no dowry was given or accepted by either party.

The Saurashtra Seva Samiti has received Rs. 9,673-15-0 and Rs. 3,475-3-0 for famine relief measures and water supply fund, respectively.

As a result of predominance having been assigned by the Acharya of the local National school to teaching in the school Messrs. Vrajil Shukla, Jethalal Joshi and Ratilal Raval have tendered their resignations. The first two have been relieved, despite their tenure of service of over nine years.

80 TRIBESMEN KILLED

Sequel To Attack On Military Picket

PESHAWAR, May 18.

The latest reports from Malakand state that after his complete discomfiture at Leo-Agra, where his lashkar was driven away by the Government forces, Badshahul first fled towards the Frontier and is now reported to be in the Mohmand country with a few of his followers.

FAQIR'S MOVEMENTS

An unconfirmed report states that the Faqir of Alingar has been last heard of in the Arang country, where he has been trying to keep contact with the Shamazal tribe, but has not made any headway as this tribe, since its Jirga interviewed the Political Agent, appears to have realised the advantages of remaining on friendly terms with the British Government.

80 KILLED

No accurate report has been received of the casualties suffered by the tribal lashkar in the recent operations at Leo-Agra, but it is estimated that the casualties were nearly eighty killed, the greater part of which seems to have been the result of their attack on the military picket. Those who suffered most are the Aslis, Shamazal Umakhel and Butkhor tribes. The Nowshera column is now divided in Bargholia and Agra.—A. P.

Faqir And Tribesmen

NATHIAGALI, May 18.

The "Associated Press" learns that certain malkis of Hariankot Asli, a village near the Dargal, protected area, Samraniza, recently crossed the Swat river with a view to persuading their brethren to make peace with the Government. It is reported that the Faqir of Alingar promptly arrested and carried them off much to the disgust of the people of Barang.—A. P.



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IS IT SURRENDER OF BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS?

Die-hard Organ Draws Up Picture Of Burmese Farmer Being Exploited For Good Of Bombay Millowner

The "Morning Post" writes:—The Members for Lancashire have been labouring in Committee for the past two days, and without success, to persuade the Government to amend their India Bill in one important particular. They proposed that an Indian Tariff Board should be appointed by the Governor-General "after consultation with the Secretary of State" for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to the Federal Government on import and export duties. Such a Board, it is obvious, as it would have had no power to decide but only to advise, would have been a very poor sort of safeguard for Lancashire in the Indian market. It was supported by the Lancashire Members, we may suppose, because it was something a little better than nothing, or than that "special responsibility" which the Governor-General is to be given in the matter of unfair trade. Broadly speaking, it is impossible at once to surrender and to maintain our power in India. If this Bill goes through, Lancashire, and British trade generally, will have to submit to such penalties and exactions as the Indian politicians care to devise: no Tariff Board nor "special responsibility" will make any real difference.

LANCASHIRE INTERESTS.

We might, however, be allowed to protest in passing against the idea that the good of India and the Indian people lies on the one side of the controversy and the interest of Lancashire on the other. To produce a good article and to sell it cheap, which is all that Lancashire desires in India, is neither an injustice nor an exploitation. To say that "India" wants high protection for her cotton industry is to confuse a very small part with a very great whole. The mass of the peasantry in India, that is to say almost the entire population, would like to have their cloth cheap and good, as they used to get it from Lancashire, and not dear and bad as they get it now from the Indian millowners. They have to pay a higher price for a worse article, which, as far as we can see, is no benefit, but rather an injury. The supporters of the Bill innocently and ignorantly assume that they are the champions of the Indian people. They are, in reality, the dupes of a rapacious oligarchy, which will exploit the Indian people as it was never exploited by Lancashire. Mr. Butler, who knows perhaps a little more than his enthusiastic supporters, gave us a glimpse of his uneasiness on this subject when he spoke of the possibility that "the wrong section in India" might gain control of its trade policy. The "wrong section" in India, what is it? It is an unholy combination of Brahmin, bania and vakil, of priest,

moneylender and lawyer, which, when the British retire, will fasten a rapacious hold upon the poor people of Hindustan. Incidentally, they are the enemies of every British interest, and it is just those exploiters of India, those enemies of England, that "wrong section," organised politically as Congress, to which it is proposed to hand over almost every power of the British administration.

BURMA SACRIFICED.

It will no doubt be argued that even if the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad are but a small section they employ a large body of Indian operatives and spend large profits in India. We do not deny that there is truth in that contention, although there are enormous tracts of the Peninsula—by far the greater part—which these benefits in no way affect. And what shall be said of Burma, which is not even a part of India, which besides is entirely agricultural and not at all industrial? It is proposed to confirm Burma in the high tariff on cotton goods, although she clearly loses much and gains nothing thereby. The Burmese rice-farmer is to be exploited for the good of the Bombay millowner, and Lancashire cottons are to be penalised not only in India but in Burma. Why? It is plain that in giving this heavy advantage to the Indian as against the English cotton trade in Burma we are surrendering a British interest, without any good reason in justice or in policy. The sacred cause of "fiscal autonomy" cannot be alleged in that case. Burma, manifestly, is being laid as a sacrifice upon the altar of Indian politics. She has no interest in a high and penal tariff or in the protection of Indian cotton. She must suffer it because it is demanded by the Indian politician. It is for that reason that Manchester goods are to be excluded from the Burmese market.

Distribution Of Alms At Mahabeshwar

(From Our Correspondent) MAHABESHWAR, May 14. The Mahabeshwar Municipality voted Rs. 300 for the Jubilee celebrations, and the public showed keen enthusiasm and interest in its programme of distributing sweetmeats to the school-going children to-day. Nearly 500 students including boys and girls were present. The morning of 14th inst. proved equally busy and hundreds of beggars and destitutes who had come from the adjoining villages thronged the Municipal Office premises for alms. About 10 maunds of grain was distributed to the poor and infirm.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

Committee's Questionnaire

The Legal Education Committee appointed by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir John Beaumont, has issued a questionnaire, which deals with various aspects of the existing system of legal education in the Bombay Presidency and invites suggestions for increasing the efficiency of legal training.

The following is the text of the questionnaire:—
1. Are you satisfied with the existing system of legal education in the Bombay Presidency, which allows admission to the Advocates' profession through two different channels.

(a) through the LL.B. degree of the University, taken after a course of instruction of a purely theoretical nature extending over a period of two years:—

(b) through the High Court Advocates' examination held by the Bar Council without any previous instruction?

2. Would the profession be strengthened if a uniform standard of fitness for entry into it was laid down by prescribing the same minimum standard of general education, an identical course of instruction, and the same test for all entrants?

3. What, in your opinion should be the minimum educational qualifications for entering upon a course of legal training?

4. Are the general knowledge and the knowledge of English expected of Matriculates a sufficient equipment for the study of law and for the subsequent practice of the legal profession?

5. Are you in favour of making the LL. B. degree a pre-requisite qualification for being enrolled as an Advocate?

6. Are you in favour of all candidates receiving, practical instruction, and if so, what should be the nature of such instruction?

7. If your answer to No. 6 is in the affirmative, would you increase the total period of training, and by how much?

8. Are you in favour of the Bar Council holding a special examination in general practice and procedure at the close of the period of practical training in addition to the University Examination for the LL. B. degree?

9. Are you in favour of beginning the law course immediately after a candidate has passed the Intermediate Arts Examination. Instead of making him wait till graduation?

10. Is a two years' course for the degree of LL. B. sufficient, or should it be extended; and if so, to what period?

11. Is it desirable to make the law course a full time course like the courses for all other professional examinations.

12. If the law course is to be started after the passing of the Intermediate Arts Examination, would you have additional subjects like English literature or composition included in the curriculum?

13. Would you add any other subject or subjects to the present subjects for the law examinations and if so, what?

14. Whether in your opinion there are sufficient facilities in the mofussil for giving practical training, or whether such training should be confined wholly or in part to Bombay?

15. Have you any general suggestions to make for increasing the efficiency of legal education and training?

The questionnaire has been issued to principals of colleges, bar associations and other legal bodies, who are expected to submit their replies to the Committee before July 18.

"UNAUTHORISED MEETING"

Mr. E. R. Kidwai On U. P. Muslim League

LUCKNOW, May 17. Mr. E. R. Kidwai, Barrister-at-Law and secretary of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League has issued the following statement to the press:

"A large number of members of the provincial Muslim League has drawn my attention to an announcement by Mr. Muhammad Hussain, Bar-at-Law of Allahabad calling a certain meeting of the Provincial Muslim League at Allahabad and I think it my duty as the secretary of the legally constituted Muslim League of these provinces to announce that the meeting convened at Allahabad is not a meeting of the league and the league has not permitted Mr. Muhammad Hussain to call any such meeting. I hope all concerned will take a note of it and discourage individual efforts to call such unauthorized meeting in the name of the established organisations as they are likely to cause further misunderstanding and distinction among the Muslims."—United Press.

INDIAN-OWNED PAPERS PROTEST

Calcutta Association Decides To Suspend Publication On May 21

DETENU DAY BAN AND ITS SEQUEL

CALCUTTA, May 18.

A conference of the representatives of Indian owned dailies in Calcutta held under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association to-night passed a resolution recording its emphatic protest against the prohibition of the publication of all news in connection with the Detenu Day.

The meeting also resolved to suspend the publication of their papers on 21st May, the day on which news about the observance of the day should be published in the papers in ordinary course.—A.P.

DEFECTIVE WATER SUPPLY

Tenant's Complaint To Municipality

In the course of his letter to the Municipality Mr. S. D. Kher, residing in Tarabang Chawls, Bombay draws its attention to what he calls "an inconvenience, if not a grievance." He says:—

For many days past, the water supply is withheld between about 7-30 p.m. and 11 p.m. I may be allowed to state that this is just the time when the people, specially of the middle class, require water. Most of them return home from their various offices at about 7 p.m. and their meal-time is generally between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. Afterwards, water is also very badly needed for washing and cleansing the cooking utensils, etc.

But the conditions at present are such that sufficient water cannot be secured for the purpose. Such a state of things is definitely injurious to the health of the tenants.

The crusts and the remnants of the cooked articles lay scattered near the tap-places throughout the night and they give out a very dirty and nauseating smell.

Secondly, in most of the chawls, utensils from practically all the rooms are taken down to the ground floor for washing as the taps there give out some water and the noise caused by the work goes on to a very late hour at night. It thus becomes a permanent source of trouble to the dwellers of the ground floor.

The last, but not the least important, is the waste of water. Taps which are generally kept open, when they do not flow, remain in the same condition the whole night, thus causing an abnormal waste of water which is a costly thing in Bombay.

Considering all these points, will it be a venture on my part, if I lay before you a suggestion that will in my humble opinion remove the inconvenience and remedy the grievance? I think everything will be set right if water supply be continued from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. There will be no inconvenience if it is stopped for 4 or 5 hours after 11 p.m. at night and even for 4 or 5 hours after 1 p.m. in the afternoon.

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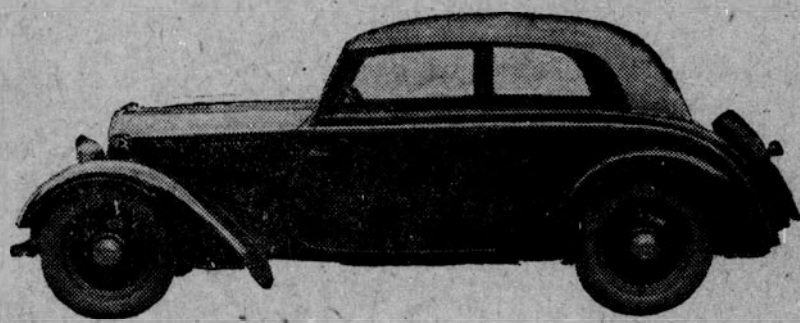
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ENGLAND BEATS HOLLAND**First Official International Football Match**

(Special Cable)
AMSTERDAM, May 18.
England defeated Holland 1/0 in the first Official International Football match in the Olympic Stadium before 40,000 spectators. Heavy rain and muddy ground somewhat spoiled the play but the game was fought out at a very great pace.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 18.
The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—
Nottinghamshire vs. Kent at Nottingham: Notts 391 for eight (Harris 82, Gunn 79, Knowles 51, Heane 87 not out).
Lancashire vs. Worcestershire at Manchester: Worcester 187 (Pollard four for 25) Lancashire 101 for six.
Sussex vs. Warwickshire at Hove: Warwick 272 (Santall 71, Smart 62, Pearce four for 36) Sussex 116 for four (H. Parks 51 not out).
Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Gloucester: Gloucester 128 (Turner seven for 54) Yorkshire 145 for eight (Wood 50 not out).
Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire at Derby: Leicester 140 (Armstrong 54, Copson five for 37) Derby 248 for seven (Alderman 61, Storer 79).
Somerset vs. Essex at Frome: Somerset 337 (Gimblett 123, Nichols six for 87) Essex 87 for five.
Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire at Northampton: Northants 229 for six (Bakewell 64, Grimshaw 73) Cambridge University vs. Minor Counties at Cambridge: Minor Counties 176 for eight.
M.C.C. vs. South Africans at Lords: South Africans 297 (Siedle 132, Peebles four for 50) M. C. C. 17 for 1.—Reuter's Special.

DUNLOP GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

SOUTHPORT, May 18.
Charles Whitcombe won the Dunlop Southport 1,600 sterling professional golf championship aggregated 295 rounds 75/73/72/75. Whitcombe who was the former captain of the British Ryder cup team has now won every major 72 Holes stroke competition except the British open.
The runner-up were Henry Cotton, British open champion and Richard Burton of Hooton both aggregated 296.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE REGAINS KINNAIRD TROPHY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WHITE CITY, May 19.
Jack Lovelock the former world mile record holder established a new record at Universities Athletic Unions Championships. Time: 4:19 four-fifths.
A Turkish student, Ali Orfan of Cambridge won the weightput record, 43 feet five-and-half inches. Another record was made in mile by J. F. Cornes of Cambridge. Time 1:56, three-fifths. Cambridge regained the Kinnaird Trophy.

Cambridge Beats Oxford In Lawn Tennis Contest

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, May 19.
Cambridge beat Oxford in the Annual Lawn Tennis contest by 13-8 points.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN MAHARASHTRA**Report Of Work Done In Month Of March**

The following report of the work done by the Maharashtra Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh during March 1935 has been sent for publication:—
One of the features of this month's work is the Sudhagad Taluka Harijan conference held at Unhere on the 2nd March. Mr. V.M. Vedak, advocate of Panvel presiding. About two hundred Harijans and many prominent caste-Hindus attended the conference. Resolutions requesting the State chief to give more facilities for education, drinking water supply and services were passed. The Board has appointed one whole time worker in this Taluka who spends daily about 8 hours in the Harijan locality. He teaches them cotton spinning and weaving mats of grass grown in abundance in this part. The mats were exhibited in the Poona Industrial Exhibition held in this month. The Harijan boys have spun about 2500 yards of yarn during the month.
One Harijan student at Chahardi in Chopda Taluka is

taught weaving. Magic Lantern lectures:—The Secretary of Ratnagiri Sangh delivered 8 lectures in different villages on evils of drink cleanliness and village sanitation.

A Satyanarayan function was performed in the Harijan quarters at Madkhol village where caste-Hindus joined the function and took Prasad from the Harijans.

Cattle supply:—It is a well known fact villagers as a class have to depend upon cultivation for their own living. Harijans being themselves poor, and not having cattle and other accessories for cultivation have either to depend upon others for help or work for some one or go without any job at all. In the first place earnings on cultivation are very meagre. If on the contrary they have to depend upon outside help for cattle and accessories for cultivation then the cream of their earnings they have to part

with for outside help. Taking all these facts into consideration and because the majority of the Harijan cultivators of the place were wanting in cattle for cultivation Ambedkar committee in co-operation with Gogras Goliwadan Mandal, Bombay purchased 24 bullocks at an expense of Rs. 127-6-0 and supplied to the Harijan Cultivators.

Holi Celebrations:—The Holi celebrations in these parts are always accompanied by obscene songs and cries and unclean methods of playing with mud and dirt. In Ahmednagar, a mixed procession of Harijans and caste-Hindus was taken out by the local Sangh on the Duhli-Wandan day. The leaders of caste-Hindus and Harijans cleaned the dirty localities of the City and advised the people not to follow the old dirty methods of observing Holi. In Sholapur city, Holi sports were organised by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in which Harijan and caste-Hindu boys took part. The

functions were much appreciated by the people.

NEW WELFARE CENTRE
A new centre of Harijan welfare activities has been created in Bhusaval amongst the Bhangi boys and girls. The two workers spend their morning and afternoon hours amongst the boys and girls teaching them spinning in addition to their routine lessons. One teacher takes special care of the girls and teaches them social hygiene and domestic and personal cleanliness. There are now 35 boys and 25 girls under the care of these two teachers. All the boys and girls are of Bhangi caste.

Hostels:—The hostels started and maintained by the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Ahmednagar, Barshi, Amalner, Jamner and Dhulla are keeping up their progress. In addition the Sangh gives grants to the Hostels at Nasik, Manmad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Ratnagiri. During the month of March

the Board has spent on welfare activities the following amounts: Hostels Rs. 295-0-8, Books Rs. 24-10-3, Scholarships Rs. 151-4-6, Examination fees Rs. 30 Soaps etc. Rs. 17-7-8, Schools Rs. 182-14-6 and Medical aid Rs. 87-10-6.

DR. CERESOLE AND MR. ANDREWS

WARDHA, May 18.
Doctor Pierre Ceresole has arrived here from Patna where he had been engaged in reconstruction work in the earthquake area along with Mr. Wilkinson. He intends to meet Mr. C. F. Andrews here.

Mr. C. F. Andrews will proceed to Simla where he will revise his book prior to publication. Mr. Andrews has received fresh information about Zanzibar and hopes to deal with the matter at Simla immediately on his arrival there. —A.P.

'AZAD BURMA' SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Sequel To Security Demand From Local Govt.

RANGOON (By Mail).
The Local Government has demanded a security of Rs. 500 each from the keeper of the Azad Burma Press and the publisher of the Azad Burma's Urdu newspaper for publishing in its issue of the 24th March, an article entitled "The Karachi tragedy" containing allegations tending to bring into hatred and contempt to His Majesty's Government.
The "Azad Burma" has since suspended its publication.

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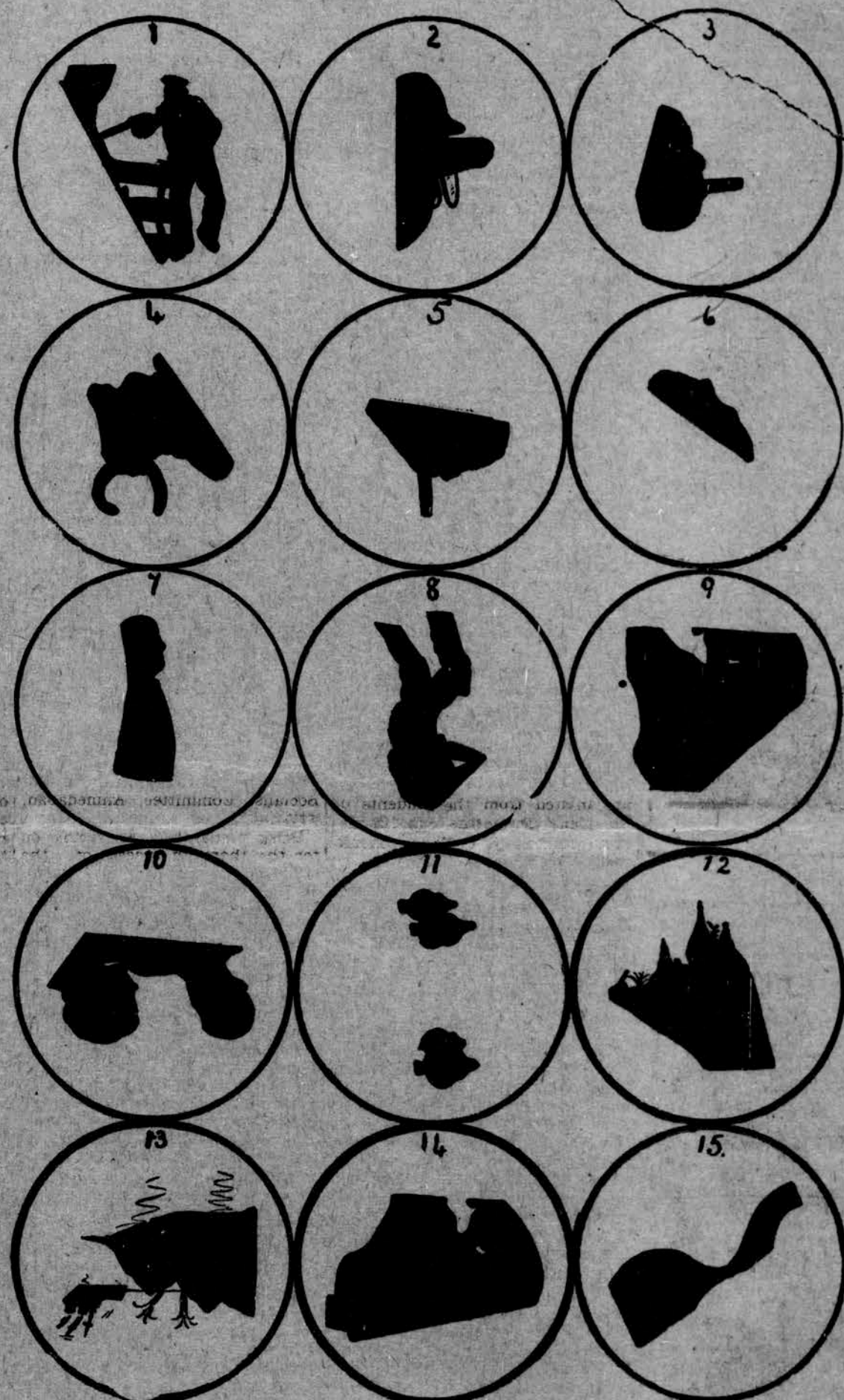
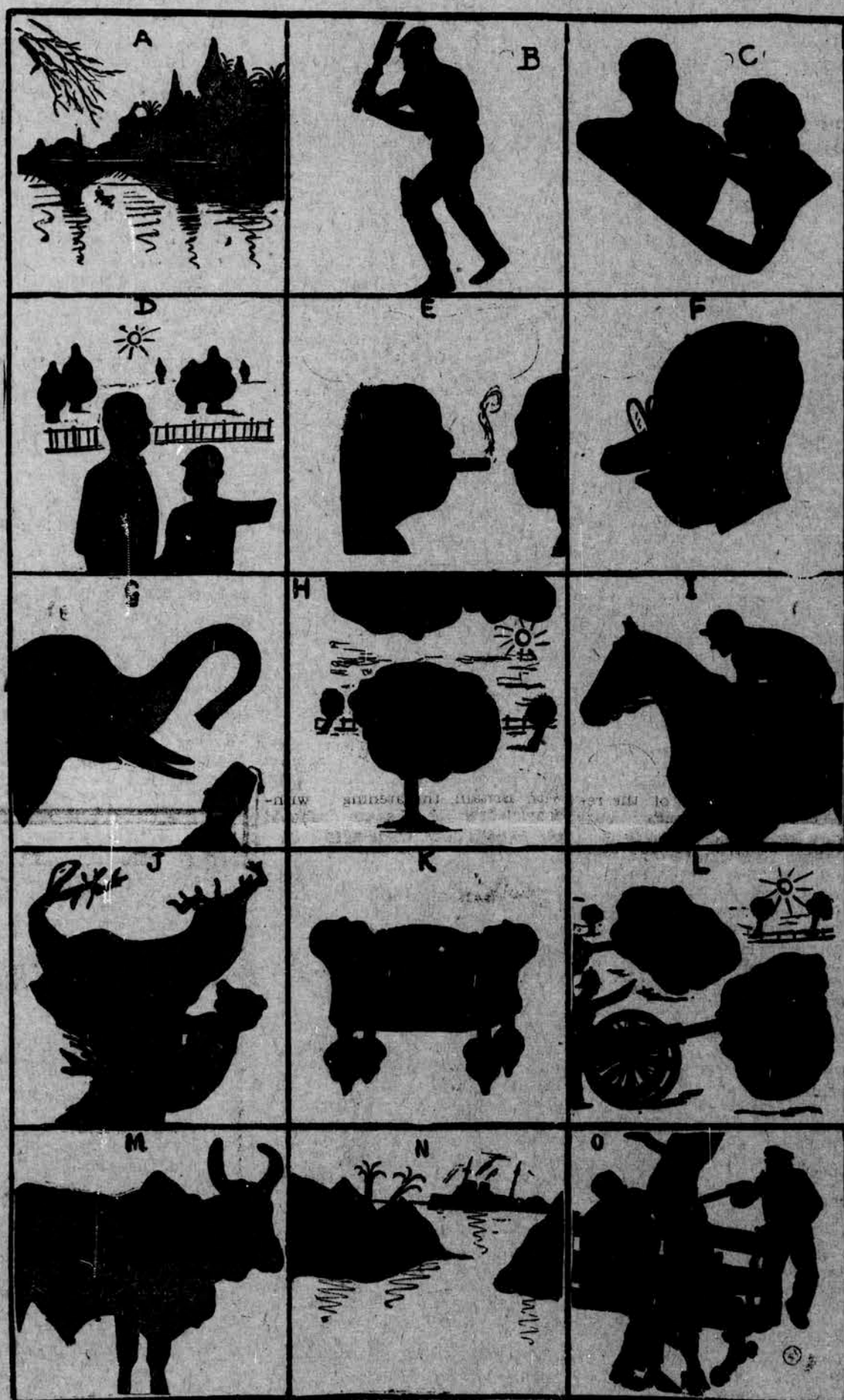
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This is a simple but at the same time very interesting competition. The series of pictures on the left marked A, B, C are Silhouettes of well-known objects. The series of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 are parts cut from the Silhouettes but they are not necessarily shown in the same position as the original. For instance the Silhouette marked "M" on the left is that of an Ox whose head is shown upside down in picture No. 4. You have, therefore, to insert No. 4 against "M" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 5th, 12th and 19th May, 1935.
Closing Date 22nd May, 1935.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Valshakh Shud 16, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 15, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 15, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 3m.
Sunset: 7h 7m.
High Tide: 0-27; 13-33.
Low Tide: 6-37; 19-34.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "After Office Hours."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Ghar Jamal." Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "The Mighty Barnum."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK: "Dard-e-Ulfat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE: "Wings in the Dark."
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Broken Melody." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "After The Earthquake." Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "The Scarlet Empress." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Godon of Ghost City." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOMBAY TAXI OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Taxi Owners of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the above Association to-day (Monday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

"TOPIWALLA CHARITY"

Applications on the printed forms that can be had from the Managing Trustee, Topiwalla Charity Bombay 4, for Indian Scholarship for the year 1935-36 are invited from the students of the Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin community. They should reach the Charity's Office on or before the 10th of June 1935.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYANSAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. J. C. Katrak will speak on "Life of the Prophet Zoroaster—Some thoughts suggested by it."

VADNAGAR NAGAR MANDAL

The Vadnagar Nagar Mandal invites application for loans to be advanced to students of both the sexes of the community intending to further their studies after Matriculation and also for Scholarships to students studying in Schools upto Matriculation. Applications on the Mandal's Printed Forms should reach the Secretaries of the Mandal at Mani Nagar Nivas, A/58 Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay 7, on or before 15th June 1935.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT VILE PARLE.

A correspondent writes:—The Vile Parle Silver Jubilee Committee organized the Jubilee Celebrations on 11th (Saturday) and 12th (Sunday) inst. On Saturday morning and evening sports were held.

On Sunday a large gathering was held at Gokhale Hall of Lokmanya Seva. Sd. Mr. Mantri the Deputy Educational Inspector presided. Mr. L. L. Misquitta, Councillor, Vile Parle Municipality moved a Resolution, conveying a message of loyalty to Their Majesties.

An interesting programme of Dialogues and singing was gone through after which the President distributed prizes to the winners in the Sports. The function then ended with distribution of sweets to the Children.

"Chonch" Hashar Number

The "Chonch" the Urdu weekly of Bombay has issued a special Hashar Number containing article and poems in appreciation of the late Aga Hashar Kashmiri.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music (Marathi records) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates, European Lunch Time Selections. 2-0 p.m. Close Down. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. 6-15 p.m. Indian Ladies' Corner. Talk: "Why We Worship God?" (In Gujarati) by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma. 6-45 p.m. Light Music. Miss Keshar Wadke. 7-15 p.m. Violin Solos: Gajanan Anant Joshi of Aundh. 7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta. Pravachan by Pandit Laxmanrao Ogale. 8-0 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. The New Mayfair Orchestra. Conducted by Ray Noble. 10-15 p.m. "Variety."

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Gilbert and Sullivan Selections. The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melis. Conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-15 p.m. "Meet the Detectives of Fiction." "Meet Dr. Priestley," presented by his creator, John Rhode. 8-30 p.m. The Hungarian Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay, relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London. 9-00 p.m. The Mansfield Colliery Band, Conductor, H. Boulton, Marjorie Edwards (Entertainer at the Piano-forte). 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music (contd.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

GUJARAT SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Brisk Preparations To Make It Successful

The Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Committee, Ahmedabad, write:—Brisk preparation are going on for the thorough success of the Conference of the Gujrat Congress Socialist Party to be held in the third week of the June.

We urge the youths and all political minded persons of Gujrat to attend the Conference, for it is high time that we discuss seriously where we wish to go and by what way. Historical situation demands that we clarify our perspective and decide our goal. Indeed there are many problems which puzzle you, the problems of unemployment, recurrent economic crises, dislocation of industries, starvation of the toiling masses, pangs of inequality and many more.

STUDENT DIES OF RAT POISONING

Fazalbhai Abid Poonawalla, a student aged 22, died on Sunday morning at the G. T. Hospital of rat-poisoning. Salebhoy Abdul Ali, a merchant doing business in match-boxes and living at Kajji Building, Abdul Rehman Street, giving evidence before Mr. F. W. Pereira, Deputy Coroner, Bombay, said that the deceased, who was an orphan, used to sleep at night in a building at Chakla Street. On Saturday evening, witness received information that Poonawalla had suddenly taken ill. He went to the spot immediately and asked Poonawalla what the matter was with him. The deceased told him then that he had swallowed rat-poison by mistake. On the advice of a doctor, witness removed the deceased to the hospital for treatment. Pending the chemical analysis's report, the inquest was adjourned.

BHOPAL HUNT TRAGEDY

Baseless Report About Incident

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal, wires:—The press report by a Jubbulpore correspondent that a local 'shikari' lost his life by being mauled by a tiger at one of His Highness the rulers' shoots where His Highness was also present, is baseless. The unfortunate accident occurred at a private shoot in one of the jagir areas. The party consisted of three or four European officers and others. His Highness the ruler was not present, nor was it one of His Highness' shoots.



Mr. K. L. Dutt (left) Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegates to the Labour Conference at Geneva accompanied by his secretary (right) sailed for Geneva on Saturday by the mail boat.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY

Bombay Manufacturers' Statement On Disabilities

BOMBAY, May 18.

A statement by the Association of Indian Match Manufacturers, Bombay, draws attention to the disabilities suffered by the match manufacturers of British India on account of the lack of uniformity in the current sizes of match-boxes and competition with manufacturers in the native states and foreign concerns in India, and recommends certain measures for improving the industry.

WANTED UNIFORM SIZE.

In recommending to the Government to enforce a uniform size of match-boxes containing not more than 80 sticks each, the statement points out that at present Excise Duty on matches is levied on three different rates depending on the number of matches contained in the boxes, viz.—Rate 1/ per gross on boxes containing not more than 40 sticks each, and Rs. 1/2 and Rs. 2, respectively on boxes containing not more than 60 and 80 sticks each. In practice the boxes of the lowest denomination contain 30 to 35 sticks only. The acceptance of the recommendation would mean that not only would the public be getting about 75 sticks for the price now paid for 60 to 70 sticks but also that the present necessity of maintaining three different accounts by both the Excise Department and the Trade would be obviated. The Trade would thereby, it is stressed, be established on a reasonable basis.

UNEQUAL COMPETITION.

The statement also draws attention to the existence of unequal competition between manufacturers having their factories in certain native states and others whose factories lie in British India. The Nizam's Government, for instance, charges an import duty of 5 per cent on all matches sent from British India to the Dominions. As this duty is calculated on the prices of matches inclusive of the Excise Duty payable to the Government of India it acts so as to give much protection for manufacturers who have their factories in the territories of H.E.H. the Nizam. As a result they have been able to beat down the export of matches from British India to the Dominions of H.E.H., and to build up an export trade to British India for themselves. The statement recommends to the Government to either insist upon repeal of such discriminating duty or impose a similar duty on matches sent to British India from the native states.

LONG CREDIT FACILITIES.

The statement also points out that as the native states have to refund the collective Excise Duty for one year to the British Government after the expiration of that period some of the states allow long credit facilities for the collection of the Excise Duty to factories situated in their territory. This facility is not enjoyed by British-Indian manufacturers. Their condition is further contrasted with that of manufacturers in the dominions of H.E.H. the Nizam, whose Government have exempted match-manufacturing materials from the import duty of 5 per cent which is levied on matches. Thus, the factories in the Dominions are encouraged to increase their production and encroach upon the field of factories in British India.

A long section of the statement is devoted to urging the case on the Indian manufacturers as against foreign-owned factories in India.

In conclusion the statement urges the necessity of early action by the Government.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Eventful Week.

The week is bound to be an eventful one. A number of well-known persons from several parts of the country are visiting Bombay. Mrs. Kamala Nehru has come to Bombay on her way to Europe to recoup her health. Her last visit to Bombay was in 1932, when she halted here on her way to Panchgani. For a long time she has remained a victim to ill-health. The citizens of Bombay would be only very eager to see her in a better state of health. Her visit to the continent and expert medical advice would relieve her of her ailment and Bombay will await with eagerness her return to India.

Mahatmaj will be coming to the city to see Mrs. Kamala Nehru off. He is expected to visit Borsad and tour the plague affected areas.

A group of U. P. Congress leaders are also in the city. And last of all to crown the week's visits of distinguished persons to the city, Rajen Babu, the President of the Indian National Congress, is due here by the end of this month.

Many people in the city have shown their concern regarding the health of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. It is naturally expected that hundreds will throng at the residence of Mr. Jai A. D. Naoroji, whose guest she will remain in the city. Her condition is so weak that any excitement may cause her fatigue and the Bombay host is all anxious that she should not be disturbed during

her stay. The accredited way of expressing one's regard for such visitors is no doubt by demonstrations. But it is advised that Mrs. Kamala Nehru would like to enjoy absolute rest which is so precious for her in the present circumstances. It is up to the citizens to see that not too much strain is placed on her slender energies.

Socialists Help.

The Congress Socialists deserve the thanks of the members of the detenus' families in Bengal for the help they rendered by organising collections for their relief.

In the City of Bombay, it will be recalled, on April 8 last, the All-India Detenu Day was observed and young men and women went round the city with collection boxes and appealed to the rich and the poor to contribute what little each could spare for the families of the detenus. Rs. 2,060, was contributed by the citizens. Every one would feel satisfied to note that the money has been forwarded for helping the innocent women and children who have to depend on the unfortunate young men.

Well may one note with pleasure that the city has not forgotten the really needy and the suffering and such acts of kindness and sincerity will go a long way in endearing the city and the citizens to people all over the country. The Congress Socialists will have realised through this small act of mercy of theirs that the man who puts his shoulder to the wheel does not lack sympathy and support! Such demonstration of their practical sympathy for the people in need will not go in vain.

BENGAL DETENUS' FUND

Socialists Remit 2,060 To A. I. C. C.

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes:—The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has resolved to remit the sum of Rs. 2060-12-0 (being the net proceeds of the collection on Detenus' Flag Day organised by the Party in the City on April 8) to the fund which is being collected by the A.I.C.C. for the relief of Bengal detenus' families.

BRITAIN AND ITALY

Abyssinian Interests Sacrificed

The Fascist Government of Italy and the National Government of Britain have concluded a deal about Abyssinia.

Just as Hitler has indicated that the possession of Colonies by Germany would be a condition of her re-entry into the League of Nations, so Mussolini has used his colonial ambitions to bargain with Britain, threatening withdrawal from the League should his ambition be challenged.

The Abyssinians have requested League action because the negotiations with Italy are leading nowhere, and because men, material and munitions continue to pour into East Africa from Italian ports. Italy has resisted League intervention and insisted on indirect negotiation.

It is evident that Britain agreed during the Stresa conversations to support the Italian case. It is significant that the head of the Egyptian Department of the Foreign Office was included in the British delegation. It has been decided that instead of the question coming before the League Council a conference will be held at Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to reach a settlement. British policy towards Abyssinia is dictated by the Imperialist interests of Britain in Egypt and the Sudan. It is known that there is considerable uncertainty in this area. This was evidenced by the recent air visits to Khartoum of the High Commissioner in Egypt and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.—"New Leader."

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The Bombay Chronicle

402, Mazgaon, Parli Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1935

EDEN SURVEYS EUROPE.

In his "important survey" of the international situation, made the other day, Captain Anthony Eden, who has now happily recovered from his recent breakdown, suggested that Britain's Foreign Policy should be "firm in its support of the League and of the collective peace system". We wish Britain were firm instead of running armament races in a manner which directly contradicts the implications of a "collective peace system". For recent debates on defence and armaments in the House of Commons and speeches of responsible British statesmen, especially Messrs Baldwin and MacDonald, have clearly revealed that Britain proposes to proceed—as if her protection and security were to depend solely on her own individual preparations. That may be the Mussolini even the Laval way. But it does not fit in with allegiance to the collective peace system or with the declaration that Britain "based its conception of European security upon the League of Nations". This twin conception requires that the standard to measure the effectiveness of defence against aggression shall be the pooled resources of the constituents of the collective peace system. This is really the basis of the whole conception.

Significant Elucidation

Apart from that, the speech was certainly important in two respects. Mr. Anthony Eden, a British Conservative, has, while effectively exposing the German "fear of aggression on the part of Russia, authoritatively and categorically declared that Russia will be too fully occupied at home "for many years to come" to think of "war which will result only in dislocating the machinery she was so laboriously building up". More significantly than this corroboration of Russia's pacifism, is his reference to the question of German equality. He has elucidated

further the meaning and implications of parity conceded in the 'communiqué' of February 3, to which he has pointedly harked back. From the tone and manner of his elucidation one is left in a little doubt as to whether Britain is persuading Germany to reconsider her attitude of recalcitrance or whether it is an indication of another orientation, a return to a more or less pro-German policy.

Too Good?

Meanwhile, "intriguing", indeed, exciting things, seem to be happening in Cracow where Poland's late Dictator was given a State funeral. As was to be expected, M. Laval is on the spot. So is General Goering. And as a Warsaw cable puts it, "French, German and Polish politicians are playing a game of chess with Poland as the stake. As we had anticipated, M. Laval is reported to be arguing Poland into the Franco-Russian-Little Entente alliance and he is succeeding. But what is distinctly exciting is that M. Laval and General Goering met and had long and even private conversations out of which "important results are anticipated". Is it possible that Germany is now inclined towards conciliation? Is it possible that what started as a game of chess with Poland as the stake may turn out to be the beginning of an achievement resembling European peace? Let us hope so at least. In any case later cables from Cracow breathe a spirit of optimism so unexpected as to be almost astonishing. It sounds too good to be true, but one of the messages actually credits diplomatic visitors with "describing Cracow as a 'second Thoiry' referring to the famous informal meeting of Briand and Stresemann which led to the improvement in the Franco-German relations after the war". If Cracow proves another Thoiry the achievement will be definitely more glorious for the simple reason that the present situation is graver and more critical.

Crusade Against Indian Seamen

Writing on the proceedings of the General Council of the National Trade Unions Federation the other day, we had stressed the necessity of starting a vigorous propaganda to implement the resolutions passed by the Council. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that a largely-attended public meeting of Indian seamen was recently held under the auspices of the National Seamen's Union of India, to protest against the hostile attitude displayed by the Parliamentary Labour Party in England towards the employment of Indian seamen in British-owned ships. Interested parties in England have been vociferous for some time now in demanding the restriction—gradually leading to exclusion—of Indian seamen from employment on British-owned ships. On a superficial consideration this agitation seems plausible enough in view of the present serious unemployment in Britain. *A priori*, again, one may grant the right of British shipping concerns to give preference to their own nationals. But the question is neither so simple nor so narrow as that. It is bound up with the virtual monopoly that is enjoyed by British shipping companies in India, in the matter of freight, postal contracts etc., and with the various advantages and the patronage received by them from the Indian Government. The employment of Indian seamen on British ships—their number at present amounts to nearly 50,000—thus represents, perhaps, the only return for the various sacrifices which India has had so long to make towards the establishment of the British monopoly. Their connection with British shipping can be traced for more than half-a-century now, and they have shown as much efficiency, integrity and loyalty in the discharge of their duties as their British co-workers, if not greater. The agitation, therefore, that is evident to-day in England is not only inequitable but positively unfair and mischievous. As Mr. Jannadas Mehta, under whose presidency the meeting was held, pointed out: "If the white British seamen had got

the right of employment equal in proportion to the Indian population, the number could not exceed 30,000 of all grades, as against 105,000 to-day." Their demand, therefore, for further adding to their representation is sheer aggrandizement.

Perhaps the worst episode in this 'unholy campaign' was enacted when one found the whole phalanx of the Parliamentary Labour Party, led by such leading Labour members as Mr. George Lansbury, Major Aclie, Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, ranged against Indian seamen in the division on the British Shipping Subsidies Bill at the end of the last year. One almost feels like exclaiming 'Et tu Brute!' over this sorry exhibition of those so-called friends of India! To quote Mr. Mehta again, "the speeches made during this debate were sickening in their tone of Imperialist arrogance, coming as they did from professed internationalists." Apart from this attitude of the Parliamentary Labour Party being a betrayal of working class solidarity to which they have been always paying lip homage, it has a sinister significance in another and more important direction. Many of our political leaders and publicists are fond of expatiating upon the benefits that would accrue to India upon the return of a Labour Government. Many are the hopes entertained in this respect—even by so shrewd a statesman as the Rt Hon. Sir John Sargent. Leaving aside the bitter lessons of past experience this present deplorable betrayal by Labour will go a long way to open the eyes of men like Mr. Sargent, and convince them of the futility of relying upon outside and adventitious help for our country's salvation. The meeting of the Indian seamen has, therefore, done the right thing in resolving that "any attempt to discriminate against Indian seamen on racial grounds must result in creating bitterness and inviting retaliatory measures." We make no doubt that all political parties and commercial and Labour organisations in India will stand by the Indian seamen in resisting this most reprehensible attack on their right of recruitment. Those Indian seamen can with some justice be called the nucleus around which the future mercantile marine of India may be formed, and this apprehended exclusion leading to their ultimate extinction as a class, will be nothing but a national disaster.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Imprisonment For Debt

(By N. H. P.)

If imprisonment for debt were of universal and uniform application, the whole of society would find itself behind prison bars, for society stands in great debt to its poorer members and it has failed to discharge its debt. There is, at present, a movement in England to abolish imprisonment for debt on the ground that it is a "barbaric" survival of old times and methods. It is said that about 45 per cent of the persons sent to prison every year in England and Wales are sent for failing to pay sums of money—in the majority of cases comparatively small sums. Nobody who is aware of the mischief which imprisonment does and the desirability of resorting to it as rarely as possible can view this figure with patience. That veteran judge Lord Merrivale measured his words, as he always does, when he described it as a "survival from our barbaric past."

The Government's spokesman, Lord Feversham, in the House of Lords debate intimated that the Home Office are alive to its seriousness, and prepared to take action, so far as opportunity permitted, to implement the very useful recommendation of the Departmental Committee, which sat last year under the chairmanship of Sir John Fisher Williams.

Debtors are of two classes, viz. just ordinary debtors against whom judgment has been given in the county courts, comparatively a small number; the other class is a much larger one, composed of those who have made default in complying with orders passed by the Magistrates. The latter class falls into three sub-divisions, namely, first, those who are sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment of a fine imposed on them; secondly, those who have failed to make payments under maintenance orders; the third class go to prison for not paying their rates.

Magistrates and Judges allow time for the payment of fines and decretal amounts. It is said that a good deal of improvement can be achieved without legislation, if only Magistrates and Judges can be induced to make an enlightened use of the powers which they already possess, particularly the power to allow payment by instalments. It is particularly undesirable that young persons should be sent to prison for not paying fines.

Solicitor Warned
Recently when a Solicitor applied at Southend County Court for a committal warrant, Judge Beasley said: "If I find you have issued a warrant against a man who is out of work, you will not get another warrant in this Court. It is a dreadful thing for a committal warrant to be issued against any man whose only means of support is derived from unemployment benefit or from the means Test."

"In the Alternative"
The Fischer Williams Committee favoured the principle that when a fine is imposed, no adjudication of imprisonment "in the alternative" should, as a rule, be made. Only after default has occurred should the question of prison arise, when it should be gone into in the light of all relevant special information.

Maintenance Orders
Prison is a singularly unsatisfactory expedient in these cases, because by inflicting imprisonment, the wage earner is deprived of the opportunity to earn a living in the absence of which he would be without the means of maintaining his family. Thus the very object of the legislature in enacting the provision as to maintenance orders, is missed. In Scotland, instead of sending the man to prison, they attach his wages in so far as they are not necessary for his own subsistence. The Committee recommended the adoption of a similar procedure in England.

Penological Progress
Poor persons if left to themselves would be unable to amass lump sums or even to set aside adequate weekly or monthly wages. It is therefore suggested that as far as possible the payments should be collected "at the source" before they reach the hands of the worker. Such a system would, it is hoped, render it possible, not merely to lessen "prison for non-payment," but in due course, to wipe off this

(Continued on page 7).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Jubilee Celebrations

LONDON, May 11.
(By Air Mail.)

In these days of broadcasting, press telegram services and even of sending abroad photographic replicas by electric currents, all the news about King George's Silver Jubilee celebrations must have already reached India and must have duly appeared in the Indian press during the Jubilee Week.

To the English habit of going in large crowds when you add exceptionally good weather with a brilliant and warm sun in the blue sky you soon double and treble the number of British hikers and marchers who make a day of any national event. There is also no doubt that however incongruous it may appear in this democratic Britain of ours there is a peculiar inclination among the masses to witness any function associated with any royalty. One day you see in Britain a large and angry procession of men and women marching to the Council Chamber to protest against their poverty and to demand money, or coal or boots and within three or four days of that you may find more than half the number of the same people waiting from an early morning hour to witness the passing of a royal car or carriage with some Prince or Princess going to a birthday or wedding party.

Unfamiliar Incidents

It is, therefore, quite true that record crowds did gather together to celebrate the rejoicings of the King's Jubilee wherever there was the chance of the King and Queen themselves driving through or attending in person any function. There were certain incidents, however, to the contrary

unknown before in British history. Across Fleet Street, a huge flag was stretched between two opposite mansions which on the arrival of the King's carriage at the same spot suddenly dropped its loyal inscription and revealed a communist insignia. The Mayor of Bermondsey still refuses to join his brother Mayors in welcoming their Majesties to the South Boroughs of London in spite of the persuasion of his Labour Party chiefs. Mr. Eamonn De Valera of the Irish Free State has refrained from joining the other Dominion Prime Ministers. Even in the old university town of Oxford a red flag was hoisted on the Jubilee Day on the pinnacles of Balliol College while an inscription floated for a few minutes over the women's college of St. Hilda's showing that whereas the King's reign commenced with 600,000 unemployed in 1910, it had progressed to 2,250,000 in 1935. At Rothschale, which is one of Lancashire's principal spinning centres, somebody hoisted a red flag over the flagstaff of the firm of Messrs Woolworth which specialises in selling three-penny and six-penny wares. It remained there so long to astonish the public that the following morning the manager of the firm had to print on the front pages of the local newspapers in a conspicuous manner his apology to the town for permitting the flag to be there for a long time. In another Lancashire textile town, Nelson, the Town Council as a body has remained opposed to the Jubilee Celebrations. Finally, at the joint meeting of the two Houses of Parliament convened to pay homage to His Majesty the Sovereign head of the British Empire, the three I.L.P.

Members, Messrs Maxton, Buchanan and MacGovern, refused to remain present. Yet the celebrations were of such an overwhelming character that all the above incidents have passed on like exceptions that prove the rule.

Indians In London

The Indian population in London is notorious for its humdrum existence and to it neither participation in the Jubilee nor abstention from it was any serious matter of principle at all. It generally remained indifferent. On the other hand, a few rich Indian families, who are on a visit to London, made it a point to see the Jubilee procession and other celebrations. On several occasions they made themselves conspicuous by the colourful oriental dresses of their womenfolk. Some members of well-known Indian families, such as, the Parsee Dastur Nowshirwan of Poona, Lady Ratan Tata of Bombay, Lord and Lady Sinha of Calcutta, were given the privilege of occupying the reserved seats in the St. Paul's Cathedral when Their Majesties visited it after a State drive for a Thanksgiving Service on Monday last.

Historic Hall

Among the celebrations, the one of historical, political, value was the gathering at the 500-year old Westminster Hall where members of Parliament, of both Houses met together on Thursday to pay homage to their King and to express their grateful satisfaction that in the present King they had a sovereign who was the model of a constitutional monarch as Parliament would like to have. All the ancient

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

FRANCO-BRITISH ALARM

The British Government seem to be sufficiently "agitated" now over the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. So much so, in fact, that Sir Eric Drummond, who is Britain's Ambassador in Italy, has had to be summoned to London to help in Cabinet consultations over the dispute. The dispute, London says, will be a subject of outstanding importance at the meeting of the League Council to-day. And "events may very largely be determined by the attitude of the British and French Governments." They will readily agree who understands the "weaknesses" of the League and have followed the development of the trouble together with the respective attitudes of Abyssinia and Italy.

In connection with all this a special report published in the "New Leader" of London is rather significant. It shows how France had already all but come to an understanding with Italy and how Britain was treating with that country in her interests at the expense of Abyssinia. In the context of that report it would be easy to understand why both France and Britain have waked up so suddenly. The angry protests of Italy made recently through the columns of the "Giornale d'Italia" have evidently alarmed these Powers.

LAWRENCE, THE MYSTERY MAN

The death of Colonel Lawrence of Arabia brings immediately to mind his exploits as the organiser of the Arab revolt against Turkey and his wide reputation as a "Mystery Man". He certainly moved in secret and mystery, otherwise he would not have succeeded in Arabia. That attribute of mystery was enhanced in the eyes of the world by his deep and almost ostentatious dislike of publicity. The more he ran, the more he was pursued. The consequence was that he eventually came to enjoy such a complete reputation as a Mystery Man that there was never a suggestion or report of any secret move, actual or contemplated, that was associated with him.

"SUCCESS" IN ARABIA

His "success" in Arabia stamps him as one of the geniuses of the great war. To woo and win the Arabs especially—and this more remarkable—Bedouins was a feat which required "diplomatic" talents, presence of mind and psychological understanding in almost a transcendental degree. And

Lawrence displayed all this when living and working among Arabs. Lawrence is dead and this is hardly the occasion for a critical review of the ethics or morality of what he did in Arabia. But one thing is worth noting. His contribution to the victory of the Allies has been greater than of any single General with the exception, perhaps, of Foch and Haig. The Arabs did not get what they were promised—in fact they have been tragically disillusioned—but Lawrence served, as few have done, his country and the Imperialism which is associated with that country.

CALCUTTA PAPER'S PROTEST

The so-called Emergency Law in Bengal has been responsible for the imposition by the Executive of many amazing restrictions on the liberty of the subject. And the ban on the publication of all news in connection with the detenu day is one of the most glaring and flagrant. We are glad that its victims have decided not to submit to it meekly. Representatives of the Indian-owned dailies have, we are glad, resolved to suspend publication of their papers on May 21. This is at once an emphatic and a dignified protest against the Bengal Government's most unjust prohibition, and we congratulate our Calcutta contemporaries on vindicating their self-respect in the only way open to them.

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL DAY

May 17 was observed all the world over as the International Goodwill Day in commemoration of the first meeting of the Hague Conference, which was held in 1899. Appreciating as we do the idea underlying the celebration, we feel that there is something pathetically incongruous in Indians joining in this goodwill show. Goodwill, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the President of the meeting held in Bombay observed, can be founded only on the principles of Freedom, Equality and Fraternity, while India alas, is neither free nor equal, nor is she treated fraternally anywhere in the world—no, not even in the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations! For a subject country to talk of goodwill among nations, does, unfortunately, sound like sanctimoniousness. Besides, the world has never been further away from international goodwill than it is in the year of grace 1935. Suspicion and distrust of one's

neighbours rather than goodwill for one's fellowbeings, is the keynote of European politics to-day. The League of Nations, which was founded to usher in a new era, is leading a moribund existence and is being treated merely as a talkshop. In the circumstances, therefore, one feels both sceptical and cynical about the success or even the propriety of such Goodwill Days—at any rate in India!

PRESS VIEWS

Detenus' Families

The families of these detenus have been deprived of their bread-winners and in many cases are actually starving. The Government of Bengal does not feel any responsibility for their maintenance. It is the duty of the Indian public, therefore, to raise funds for their support, it being purely a question of charity. We support the appeal of the Congress President made to the public that they should subscribe funds as a social duty towards those who are left without means. In doing so the Indian public will be performing a duty which the Bengal Government has refused to discharge.—"Sind Observer."

Kamala Nehru's Departure

From India people always go to Switzerland or other foreign countries in quest of health and in ordinary circumstances there should have been nothing extraordinary in Mrs. Kamala Nehru's departure from India. But the peculiar circumstances of the case add a good deal of tragic pathos to her impending departure. Mrs. Kamala Nehru has been fortunate in having a husband who is at once noble and loving and in ordinary circumstances Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru would have accompanied her to Europe as a matter of course which, we are sure, would have been an important factor in her treatment in the bracing climate of Switzerland. But in the case as it is, the man-made law is going to stand between husband and wife as a barrier much stronger and much more effective than even the wide ocean that separates India from Europe.—"Forward."

Cultural Bankruptcy

There will be general agreement with the suggestion made by Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore to the Mahatma to include in the exhibits being collected for the Village Industries Museum at Wardha, works of indigenous art, from places all over the country. Dr. Tagore appropriately remarks that India is suffering as much from economic poverty as from cultural bankruptcy. Indian village artisans have been produc-

You and we knew about it a few weeks ago. But we hoped against hope that it was all wrong, sheer propaganda and nothing else, but the proverbial cry of "wolf!"

But the hope that was already fragile enough has been broken to pieces. In other words, it is unfortunately quite true. The wolf is real. In fact it is the "Russian Wolf!"

For Bori Bunder's own correspondent at Peshawar now says so. Those Bolsheviks of the U. S. S. R. have over-run, so to speak, Russian Turkestan.

And the worse of it is that "Chinese Turkestan which served as a buffer state between India and Russia on the north-east frontier will now no longer be useful as such." Too bad. Infinitely too bad.

But the situation is not hopeless at all.

Since the fighting, which has produced the tragedy of Chinese Turkestan is between two sections of Muslims—Chinese Muslims who represent "Turkish diplomacy" (whatever our conferees mean or suggests thereby) and Tartar Muslims who have been won over by the Bolsheviks—what is needed is a deputation to Chinese Turkestan composed of Sir Md. Iqbal as Leader (in the unavoidable absence of H. H. the Aga Khan, who must of course send a message through the deputation), Sir Md. Yakub, (would be Sir) A. H. Ghuznavi, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Dr. Shafat Ahmad and one or two more.

And all will be well.

For the second time within a very short period, Lord Bra-

bourne is paying a flying visit to the headquarters of the Government of India.

The first was in connection with the Karachi tragedy as our Special Correspondent reminds us. And the second is reported to be in connection with a Sind tragedy. For we understand, that the claims to the Governorship of Sind of "a Parsi and a Muslim Knight who had experience in the Bombay Cabinet" have been practically rejected.

We heartily sympathise with these knights.

It is reported that Sir James Grigg is watching the silver situation.

Our entire sympathies go to silver.

All "great Powers", America, Britain, Italy, France, Germany and Japan, have decided to promote their legations in China to embassy rank. This is very gratifying and, as Reuter says, "an important improvement in China's diplomatic status". But why this sudden scrambling race to pay the compliment to poor China? Why?

Enumerating a number of its own discoveries, the "Leader" of Allahabad says, "These are the issues which appear to be vexing troubled Congress souls."

Congressmen ought to be grateful for the sympathy, although they won't. But we heartily congratulate our contemporary on possessing a Liberal soul which is never troubled by anything.

'SLEEPING BEAUTY' GROWS WAKEFUL

30 Year Old Chicago Woman Regains Consciousness After 17 Months

—Headline.
To put innocent, unsuspecting men "on the spot", we dare say.

ing, and even now produce, remarkably artistic goods of various kinds. What they need is patronage and guidance. Fashions and tastes have changed and if they were only directed to adapt their art to changed conditions, they could not only solve their own problems of life, but could also replace many luxury commodities which are to-day imported from the West. By taking interest in the revival and re-orientation of Indian arts and crafts, the All-India Village Industries Association, will certainly be fulfilling its primary object, namely of finding bread for the starving millions. — "National Call."

EPITAPH FOR A POISON-GAS MAKER

A single-minded man was this, His eyes turned to the sky; Deep-veined in potent mysteries, He lived that we might die.
— Rex Miles in "Review of Reviews."

Lawrence Of Arabia Dead

Mysteryman Who Became Prince Of Desert

Man Who Shunned Publicity & Fame

LONDON, May 19.

Col. Lawrence continued to sink and early in the morning the heart was weakening and the congestion in the lung was increasing until the pulse became very small. Breathing became most difficult. At 7 A. M. artificial respiration was resorted to as a desperate effort but he died unconscious 142 hours after the motor-cycle crash.—Reuter.

The death, which Reuter reports of Col. Lawrence otherwise known as Aircraftman Shaw removes from the world "the mystery man". Though described as traveller and archaeologist, Lawrence was not known to the wide world for any conspicuous achievement as excavator or traveller. The World War gave Lawrence to Arabia; Arabia gave him to the world as the "Mystery Man." Col. Lawrence found his palladium of fame and achievement in the land of the desert. No one's movements evoked so much curiosity since the War as the hands of an inquisitive world. And, perhaps, few had had the honour of being so interesting a theme for romantic anecdotes being wound round him as Lawrence of Arabia.

HIS CAREER

Born in Wales in August 1888, he was educated in Jersey and Dinard as well as at the High School at Oxford. He graduated at the Jesus College, Oxford, with first class in Modern History (1910). He went the same year to Carhemish on the Euphrates, as assistant in the British Museum's excavation of that ancient Hittite site. There he was still working when the outbreak of the World War and the decision of Turkey to join the Central European Powers put an abrupt stop to all archaeological work and called Lawrence to what proved a wider field.

IN THE WAR

From October to December 1914 he worked at "Home" in a Department of the War Office. In 1915 he went to Egypt as a Staff Captain. The following spring he was in Mesopotamia at Army Headquarters, whence he returned to Cairo as Intelligence Officer for the Mesopotamian expeditionary force. In the autumn he was attached to the Arab Bureau at Cairo, under Lt.-Comm. D. G. Hogarth, being then a Staff Captain on the Foreign Office list, not under War Office control. In that capacity he was attached in 1917 to the Staff of Gen. Sir F. Wingate, the General-in-Command of the Hedjaz expeditionary force.

HIS OPPORTUNITY

This gave Lawrence his great opportunity. He possessed, to an extraordinary degree, a power of getting into intimate association with the Arabs of the desert, such as has belonged to but

go on this steel-steed at an hundred and ten miles an hour to his intense enjoyment. Also he was the happy possessor of a speed boat, coupled with this he was a qualified and very capable air-pilot. He was an expert, which is not generally known, in internal combustion engines. Ranking with speed kings, he could easily acquire a place with them in water speed records were he so inclined. Even in the very village where he lived for a long time, very few were aware of the presence in their midst of this world famous adventurer. He lived in one of a neat row of cottages with a tiny little front garden and occupied a bed-room and a private sitting room. But for the accident of his seeing his photograph with flaming headlines in a newspaper, his very landlady was not aware of his identity for a long time. He had been testing Royal Air Force fast motor cruisers for a long time in Southampton waters for the Government.

LOVER OF BOOKS. Behind his drab-khaki uniform, Shaw was a very intelligent man of versatile attainments. Immensely a lover of books, he had a vast library of expensive books. Almost everyday, immediately after returning from his daily routine at the power-boat works, he would retire to the company of his books and get himself engrossed in them for hours on end. He was very fond of making translations from the Greek, as is evidenced by the fact, that he was making a translation from the "Odyssey" some time ago.

IN G. B. S.'S PARLOUR. It will be very interesting to read in this connection as to how he came to choose the name "Shaw" after dropping the Lawrence. It is not generally known that Colonel Lawrence nee Aircraftman Shaw was a great friend of the George Bernard Shaw family, so much so, that he was used to spend the evenings in the Shaws' drawing room. Of an evening whilst reclining on the couch of the Shaw drawing hall a lady friend of the Bernard Shaw family entered the room. She was not, it so happened, acquainted with Lawrence nor had she known him by sight. Your son looks handsome said the lady visitor turning to Mrs. Bernard Shaw, Lawrence smiled. He had found a new name for which he was searching. He ever since went by that name.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.) Conflicts between Democracy and Monarchy has not only ceased but Monarchy has been transformed into democracy and, according to many ardent British Monarchists, British Democracy has become strongly wedded to Monarchy almost in self-defence as against dictatorship. In the great and memorable Westminster Hall newly crowned British Kings used to come riding on their horses as the front entrance is still without any steps and on the same level with the garden soil outside. Here they used to challenge all comers who would protest against the enthronement of the new King. In this Hall King Charles, it will be remembered, was tried and Oliver Cromwell was hanged at one time and denounced and disgraced at another after the restoration of Monarchy. Here in the middle of the Hall Parliament had brought Warren Hastings for his trial as Governor-General of India. However, recently this Hall had witnessed no constitutional struggle and was used as the nation's Valhalla where lay in State the bodies of Gladstone and of King Edward VII for public reverence.

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria, no one can deny, changed the character of British Monarchy. Though she never had raised any official constitutional conflicts with Parliament as a whole it was well-known that very often she had exchanged a good many stiff words with her Prime Ministers. However, her long reign coincided with a period of ever-rising growth of the British Empire and accumulating prosperity of the newly-founded manufacturing capitalist industrialism of Great Britain. With the rise of power and wealth, science, art and literature flourished in the Victorian Age in sharp contrast with the times of the previous Sovereigns. At each period of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the Silver Jubilee, the Golden Jubilee and the Diamond Jubilee, the British Parliament and the British Sovereign could record a long list of additional gains. Thus there was a considerable amount of mutual self-satisfaction on the part of leading statesmen and the sovereigns on the occasion of such celebrations. As no national crisis transgressed the path of Queen

Victoria's reign, there were no mutual recriminations between the Sovereign and her Ministers till at the end of her reign and after the Diamond Jubilee when the Boer War embittered her last days.

A Constitutional Monarch

After Queen Victoria's death, King Edward lived too short a time to take a hand in internal affairs of the State. He busied himself more with international politics than with purely British affairs. His share in international politics was to assist the diplomacy of British statesmen in grouping alliances and counter-alliances. King George's reign, on the contrary, covers a period of a different character. His reign has been full of international and national troubles, of Empire complexities, of capitalist trade decline, with all the consequences of hunger and poverty.

He had also to carry on his reign with new and unknown Prime Ministers. People, who know the habits and political activities of the King, say that he does take an intelligent part in the understanding of political developments, that he volunteers to play some useful part in international and Empire affairs. That he does become even a personal and friendly mediator in adjusting squabbles among Cabinet Ministers or political parties. Yet on the whole he allows the Cabinet to rule and leaves it responsible for the good or bad effects of its rule. This policy of His Majesty culminated in the extreme cordial gathering at the Westminster Hall where the Peers and the Commons met together on Thursday to express their regard for the Sovereign not merely in terms which had sprung up during many friendly conversations on State topics.

India's Position The demonstration by a Parliament, that used to fight its Kings in the past, towards King George V on Thursday, May 9, in the year 1935, makes a contrast with the past history of Britain but still a sharper contrast with the day-to-day events of other countries of Europe. What is of special interest to India is to note almost the microscopic exactitude with which the King portrayed the constitutional position of the different components of his heterogeneous Empire. The King's reply to the Lords and the Commons, though incorporating many of his personal ideas and some of his own language, must have been carefully prepared by his Ministers; and, therefore, that part of the description of the Empire was worded with extreme caution. His Majesty first thanked the two Houses of his Parliament. Then he described how these two Houses were accompanied by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. No mention of India was made at this stage so that the Dominion Status of the Dominions and the subordinate and controlled status of India may not be mixed up. In the next sentence, the King described the relation of the Mother of Parliament and of her grown-up children who have acquired full estate. He also described their unity as no longer expressed by supremacy of the Westminster Parliament. In giving the whole of this picture up to the end of that sentence any mention of India was carefully omitted so as to avoid any future complications by quotations from this momentous speech.

It is only after this which dealt with the constitutional question that in the sixth sentence, the King just used a descriptive sentence mentioning other parts of the Empire in which the Parliament of Westminster is still not only the bossy mother but a hard and harsh step-mother. That sentence runs thus: "The United Kingdom and the Dominions, India, the numerous Colonies and Dependencies, embrace such wide varieties of speech, culture and form of government as has never before in the world's history been brought into a Commonwealth of Peace". Thus India is brought in in an emotional and sentimental picture of the Empire and even a new phrase, "Commonwealth of Peace", is coined in order to avoid the ordinary phrase of Commonwealth of equal nations or free people. The addresses of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords were equally carefully worded.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

"barbaric survival" altogether. The ideal should be to substitute economic for physical penalties in the case of all offences which do not amount to serious crimes. There will always be required prisons for the out-and-out criminal, but for the ordinary person, the economic penalty i.e., the fine, ought to suffice.

Search For Registrar of Marriage

In the interval of the Rugby League match between York and Castleford at York recently a board was displayed asking the Registrar of marriages to go at once to the secretary's office. In the secretary's office was the Chaplain of the Garrison Church, York, who was to have married Drummer I. Hare, The Northumberland Fusiliers, and Miss Vera Richardson, of York, at 2 p.m. They had reached the church to find that they were unable to produce the necessary certificate of banns, and the chaplain set out to see the registrar. The registrar had gone to the football match, but the appeal at half-time reached him, and the chaplain having got in touch with the Archbishop of York, a special licence was procured and the marriage took place.

Police Apology For Arrest

Mr. Samuel Joshua Knowles, a canvasser, who was charged at Acton in October with "being a suspected person", has received a letter from the police expressing their regret and enclosing a cheque for £10. Mr. Knowles, who is 54, and lives at Cambridge Road, Twickenham, was stated at the police court to be a man of good character. A detective alleged he saw him go up to a house, and place his hand on the door, and when he saw the police, press back into the creeper growing at the side of the house. When he was charged, Mr. Knowles explained that he was canvassing, and produced a note-book showing particulars of his calls. The Bench stopped the case and discharged Knowles.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE TO CONTINUE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HAVRE, May 18. The strikers have decided by acclamation to remain out.

QUIET FUNERAL AT MORETON

Lawrence's Last Wish

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 19. Gifts of flowers from all parts of the country streamed in yesterday at the Bovington Camp Military Hospital, Dorset, where Col. Lawrence of Arabia was dying. The staff was inundated with telephone enquiries. Sir Farquhar Buzzard and other specialists from London hurried to the hospital yesterday, but their efforts were unavailing. Lawrence's pulse had almost gone at 7 a.m. and he died shortly after 8 a.m. His brother revealed, when he left the hospital after an all-night vigil by the bed-side, that Lawrence's brain was irreparably damaged and said that it would have been a tragedy if he had recovered.

LAWRENCE'S WISH

Accompanying the bulletin announcing the death was a special message, stating that in accordance with the wishes of Lawrence and his family it was desired that no flowers be sent and that only friends should attend the funeral which should be very simple. It is learnt that the funeral will take place in the village Church at Moreton close to the cottage where Lawrence lived.

KING IN WORKING CLASS QUARTER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 18. South London district—mainly a working class quarter—was "en fete" to-day on the occasion of the King and Queen, making the second of their four silver jubilee drives in the different metropolitan areas.

The local population swelled and many thousands from other parts turned out in great force to welcome Their Majesties. The nine miles route was profusely decorated. Children of the quarter formed a large vociferous proportion of spectators.

King and Queen left the Buckingham Palace in a closed car. After crossing the Blackfriars Bridge into south London Their Majesties changed into a State Landau which was escorted by brilliantly attired life guards and continued the drive through the busy shopping parts until they reached the country hall at Westminster Bridge where they concluded the remainder of the journey by a car to the palace.

Fate Of World's Largest 'Plane

Engineers & Technicians Among Victims

State Funeral For Dead & Compensation For Families

MOSCOW, May 18.

"Maxim Gorky" the world's largest aeroplane, crashed near Moscow air-port, after colliding with a smaller machine killing 48 occupants (11 Crew, 36 passengers and the Pilot)—Reuter's Special.

A later Special Cable from Moscow states:—

An official account says: "Maxim Gorky" was flying from the central aerodrome (1245) with 36 employees of the Central Aerodynamic Institute as passengers accompanied by the instructional machine belonging to the Institute piloted by Blagun.

Despite stringent orders, Blagun started stunting close to "Maxim Gorky" (2250 feet), and was just finishing a loop when his plane struck the wing of "Maxim Gorky" which badly crashed. The dead passengers comprise engineers, technicians, members of the Workingmen's Institute and several members of their families. The dead will be given a state funeral on Monday.

The Government will compensate the families of the victims.

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Goering Unfolds Hitler's Ideology!

ARMAMENTS LOOM LARGE IN TALKS WITH LAVAL

Diplomatic Visitors On Franco-German Peace Prospects

CRACOW, May 18.

Gen. Goering and M. Laval had a further interview this evening and it is rumoured armaments played a considerable part in the discussions. It is thought Gen. Goering probably gave M. Laval some account of the new German airforce but for the most part discussions, it is understood, surveyed the general lines whereon a French visit to Berlin might be possible. Gen. Goering is likely to have given M. Laval a general sketch of Herr Hitler's attitude to the current European problems.

Briand-Stresemann Talks Recalled

The diplomatic visitors here are describing Cracow as "second Thiers" referring to famous informal meeting of M. Briand and Herr Stresemann which led to the improvement in the Franco-German relations after the war.—Reuter.



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Golden Jubilee Of Indian National Congress

HOW TO CELEBRATE IT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—One of the greatest and powerful political organizations in the world, I mean the Indian National Congress, celebrates its Golden Jubilee this year. Its fiftieth annual session unique as it will be, will have to be held with all pomp and grandeur. As a matter of fact, it must be an occasion for all-India rejoicing.

Over fifty years ago, a small band of patriotic Indians, established this organization to ventilate the political grievances of the people of India. All glory to those selfless departed leaders, like Dadabhai Naoroji, Mehta, Banerji, Gokhale, Ranade and the like, whose untiring energy was responsible for shaping the destinies of this great political body.

Like a true Satyagrahi, with non-violence as its sheet-anchor, without a compunction, for fifty years, with all serenity, it bore the terrible onsets, from without. It has passed through many storms. It has fought many non-violent battles, but received deep wounds. It bore many calamities bravely. And yet it towers to-day, above all, commanding reverence and enjoying international reputation.

What is the ultimate aim of this great organization? It wants to free its mother from foreign domination. For this, and for this alone, it has been fighting ceaselessly since last fifty years and it will fight till its object is won.

Glory to all those noble patriots, who gave their all for the sake of their mother country. Its unique position, magnitude and international reputation owe their origin to the patriotic zeal of those living and departed leaders. A future historian will surely carve their names in gold. I need not recapitulate the noble part played by the Indian National Congress for India's freedom. It is known practically to all. Suffice it to add that, the political consciousness, the spirit of Swadeshi, the removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, efforts to improve the economic condition of the masses, the gospel of Swaraj and international interest in India's freedom, are some of its notable achievements. Nobody will deny that had it not been for the ceaseless efforts of the Congress, India would never have made an advance politically, economically and socially even after a century.

If the conveners of this body were alive to-day, they would surely have been dumb-founded to see the immense progress it has made during last decade. It is considered by eminent western politicians, as one of the greatest political organizations the world has ever seen. Every Indian must with pride become its member. Since last fifty years, it has waged a ceaseless war for the political and economic emancipation of India; it will not remain contented till its goal is reached.

It is celebrating its fiftieth session—a golden jubilee session—

this year. Its President must set apart one week—popularly known as the Jubilee week—for carrying out some constructive work. During this period supreme efforts must be made to unite together by bringing all the parties belonging to various political shades on a common platform. Differences which are eating the vitals of the nation must be sunk or mutually adjusted. During that week almost in every town and village meetings must be held and the spirit of Swadeshi must be inculcated. People must be asked to become the members of the Congress.

It has been realised that the propaganda carried on in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe, has done much harm to India's efforts to freedom. To combat this propaganda the Congress must open at least three branches in America and three on the continent of Europe, and a systematic counter-propaganda must be carried on to convert the opinions of the people. Much depends upon the sympathy and goodwill of the foreign nations.

The Village Industries Association organization will be by that time complete and Gandhiji will have time at his disposal to devote to politics. Efforts must be made to bring him back into the Congress for uniting all the parties and then act according to his guidance. Without his assistance and dynamic force nothing notable will be achieved.

Newspapers can play also quite an important part. They must issue Jubilee supplements and assist the Congress by propagating its dogmas to the educated Indians.

This is then the real opportunity to further the Congress work again. Will then the leaders lag behind?—Yours etc.,
B. D. WAGH.

Bombay, May 15.

Vested Interests In Cotton Trade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It is largely to the personal interest taken by His Excellency Lord Brabourne that the diminishing cotton trade has been practically restored to the port of Bombay by the various public bodies, viz., the Railways, the Port Trust, Government and the Municipality co-operating, the first two cutting down their charges to the minimum, while the largest sacrifice to the cause was made by the Municipality and the Government who let go the Town Duty altogether at a time when their own financial difficulties were by no means small.

The cotton trade was naturally asked to contribute their mite to the general welfare and the East India Cotton Association responded by abolishing the practice of allowing to buyers:

- (1) Rs 0-8-0 per bale Muccadam allowance and
- (2) Reducing to 1/4 per cent. instead of 1/2 per cent. broke-

rage, thereby effecting a nett saving of Rs 1/8 to Rs 1/12 per bale on the Bombay charges and ensuring so much larger return to the grower.

While the bulk of the trade including all shippers have gracefully accepted this change as from 1st May, it is unfortunate that a few of the leading mills have been kicking at it and persist in buying on the old terms owing to the vested interests of its brokers and muccadams, who handle the buying at Sewri. Since these mills (who buy in the Bombay spot market less than ten per cent. of the total arrivals of the cotton bales in Bombay) are in no way materially benefited by insisting on buying on the old terms, because they have to pay a higher price than the current market price for the extra concession they want, it is difficult to understand why they should try to divide and to disturb the trade from its even keel. This has already caused a split in the trade and while the Indian Muccadams Association have asked its members not to sell to these mills except on the new terms, most of the European offices and few Indian firms are selling to the mills on any terms they choose to buy at rather than let go the business. Will not wiser counsels prevail and set at rest this anomalous position before it takes a serious form? If the brokers and muccadams of the mills render an actual service to the mills, which they evidently do, where is the harm if the mills paid them outright rather than pay an extra price to the sellers and then refund the brokerage and muccadamage to their brokers and muccadams.

After all the brokers and muccadams render genuine service to the mills who employ them and it seems invidious or devious that the dealers who sell to these mills should be asked directly or indirectly to pay for services rendered to the mills. The Mill-owners' Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who have all along been pressing for the restoration of trade to Bombay by a cutting down of charges to the minimum can help by issuing a mandate to their members to fall in line with the new regulations set in force by the East India Cotton Association for there cannot possibly be two sets of terms for spot business prevailing in the market, one for the general trade and another for the mills. It looks hardly patriotic or far-sighted that the Indian mills should stand in the way of a nett saving and extra return of Rs 45 lacs (30 lacs of bales total arrivals in Bombay at Rs 1/8 per bale) to the Indian grower for the sake of an apparent, not real saving of Rs 4-1/2 lacs (3 lacs bales bought in Bombay market by these mills at Rs 1/8 per bale) for the doubtful satisfaction of making it appear that their brokers and muccadams are paid outright for the services rendered to them.—Yours, etc.,
COTTON MERCHANT.

Bombay, May 17.

Belgian Government Bonds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—We beg you will kindly grant us the hospitality of your esteemed paper and publish the following letter, which will undoubtedly be of great interest and put at rest the mind of a great number of people who have purchased or contracted to purchase Belgian Government Bonds through reliable firms or agents residing in India.

The writer had a personal interview with the Consul-General for Belgium and was informed that it is in no way illegal to sell these Bonds either for cash down or by the instalment system through private firms, provided such agents or firms do not pose as agents for the Belgian Government, because the Belgian Government does not employ any such agents, nor does the Government guarantee anything besides the monthly drawing of a certain number of Bonds with prizes, the payment of interest on the face value of the Bonds. And all other privileges if any, are solely by private arrangement between the actual sellers (not the agent) and the purchasers, such if a reliable bank sells these bonds with an accident insurance, this bank is liable to pay the premiums to the insurance company with whom the holders of the Bonds are insured and not the Belgian Government.—Yours, etc.,
HEINR. E. KASS & CO.,
Bombay.

"Dadar Matunga Garden"
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I find that in the letter published in to-day's issue of the Chronicle under the above heading, the word "Garden" used for "Beach" in the three places, I referred to "Beach" and not garden, as in Dadar Matunga Garden, there are sufficient number of benches.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,
SADANAND B. MAHATRE.

PYKARA POWER FOR TRICHINOPOLY

TRICHINOPOLY, May 18.
Trichinopoly is now receiving power from Pykara through the Electric Supply Corporation as a trial. Definite and permanent changes would be introduced probably from June 1, next.—United Press

(Continued from Col. 7)
that Germany herself in the past frequently praised this Draft Convention and regretted what she described as departures from its principles. Indeed, this Convention was accepted by the Disarmament Conference as a whole, including Germany, as the basis for any future convention.

A year ago, when he visited Berlin, Rome and Paris, this principle of parity between the three Western Continental Powers was not disputed anywhere. Germany then asked, however, that the figure should not be 200,000 but 300,000.

If the Government of Germany now maintained its need for 550,000 it must be clear that at such a very high figure parity between the Three Western Continental Powers on equal basis of training was frankly unattainable. He appreciated that in the view of the Government of Germany this figure was justified by her anxieties in Eastern Europe. He proceeded therefore to examine the situation there.

With regard to Soviet Russia he said that he had never been in any country which more clearly had cause to be so fully occupied at home for many years to come. Every observer would expect that for her own sake Soviet Russia would be adverse to anything which would dislocate the machinery she was so laboriously building up, and no greater dislocation could be imagined than war.

AN ANACHRONISM.
Again, vast distances separated Berlin from Moscow, and since the recreation of the great Polish State the possibility of aggression by Russia upon Germany had become a geographical anachronism.

For these and other reasons he found it difficult to share the apprehensions of military aggression by Soviet Russia which appeared to exist in Germany.

Moreover, he could not help feeling that if any nation was apprehensive of its own security, its best course was to take its place in the League and obtain thereby the benefit of collective security. The League and the Treaties of Locarno were important stabilising factors which did not exist in 1924, with the situation before which the present position was often contrasted.

The Locarno Treaties constituted the most important effort of constructive statesmanship in Europe since the foundation of the League itself. They were to the advantage of all their signatories. The security they brought extended equally to both sides of the boundaries which they guaranteed, German no less than Belgian and French. Mutuality was the vital element in the Locarno Pact.—B. O. W.

U. P. AHRAR CONFERENCE

Mourns Death Of Sherwani

(From A Correspondent).

SAHARANPUR, May 13.
Maulana Habibur Rahman, President-elect, the U. P. Ahrar Conference, was taken in a procession yesterday evening.

The conference opened to-day in a pandal specially erected in the Jubilee Garden grounds. Delegates from all parts of the province, and leaders from all over India were present.

The Reception President, Maulana Mohammad Ahmad Kazimi, welcomed the delegates formally and touched on questions of vital importance. The Presidential address which was ex-tempore, narrated the history of Ahrar and declared Complete Independence as its ultimate goal. Mr. Shah Masood Ahmad moved a condolence resolution, declaring the death of Mr. Tasuddiq Ahmed Sherwani as a great national loss. The evening sitting commences at six o'clock. The Subjects Committee sat at three in the afternoon.

PURITY DRIVE IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, May 18.

An effective drive against indecent posters and advertisements in regard to films in the Mysore State, will be made by the introduction of a legislation for preventing saucy advertisements and posters.

At the forthcoming budget session of the Representative Assembly the general principles of a bill to amend the Mysore Cinema Regulations will be placed by the Government.—United Press.

SURVEY OF EUROPEAN SITUATION

League Solidarity Is Way To Collective Peace Says Eden

LONDON, May 17.

An important survey of the international situation was made at Fulham by Mr. Anthony Eden at the first public meeting he has addressed since his recent illness.

The reality of the formidable character of European difficulties, he said, could not be doubted, but he was convinced that they were not insuperable. If they were to be overcome, however, every nation had its part to play. Britain's part should be to pursue a foreign policy that was frank, stalwart and, above all firm in its support of the League and of the collective peace system.

Reviewing the background of the European situation against which he and the Foreign Secretary set out on their recent travels, he said that the most important event in international history in the past few months was undoubtedly the agreement reached in London between the French and the British Governments on February 3. There was surely good reason for hoping that this agreement would have made it clear to all that any lingering doubts as to Germany's true equality of status which might still remain anywhere ought no longer to be entertained.

A GENERAL SETTLEMENT.
The "communique" of February 3 stated definitely that nothing would contribute more to the restoration of confidence and prospects of peace among nations than a general settlement, freely negotiated, between Germany and other Powers. It was in an attempt to carry out this work a stage further and to facilitate, at the same time, general European appeasement that their travels

were undertaken.
The London "communique" dealt in the main with two subjects—security and armaments. On neither of these heads was it possible to record substantial progress at Berlin. As to security, Germany had offered to respect the multilateral pact of non-aggression in Eastern Europe. That was welcome news, and it was important that every effort should be made to make the best possible constructive use of that offer. Britain, however, based its conception of European security upon the League of Nations and, unfortunately, they were not able to record Germany's present willingness to resume her membership of that organisation.

It had many times been made near that public opinion in Britain would warmly welcome the return of Germany to the League membership of which is a privilege which each nation, precisely because it is inspired by the principles of the Covenant, should be proud to assume.

It had always been assumed hitherto in all disarmament discussions that in any agreement as regard military forces there would be parity between the effectives stationed in Europe of the three great western continental Powers, France, Germany and Italy. Such was the proposal embodied in the British Draft Convention—the MacDonald Plan—where a figure of 200,000 was proposed for France, Germany and Italy, while the much larger figure of 500,000 was given to Russia.

ATTAINMENT OF PARITY.
It was important to remember (Continued in Col. 4).

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HOW A. I. V. I. ASSOCIATION CAN HELP

Planned economy is a phrase which has come into vogue in recent years ever since, as an aftermath of the Great War, the haphazard economic developments that had gone on under the existing capitalistic regime led almost all economically advanced nations to the brink of disaster. It was, however, left to the Soviet Government of Russia first to give shape to the desire for an ordered scheme of economic development by formulating and executing its Five-Year Plan with such an amazing measure of success as to make Russia one of the chief prodigies of our times. Even detractors of communism have had to acknowledge that "from extreme backwardness Russia has advanced at a stroke to the forefront of mechanical development." The example of Soviet Russia has naturally induced economic thinkers, statesmen and industrialists all over the world to contemplate schemes of economic planning for their own countries; and it is in the fitness of things that in India the task should have been attempted by a person who combines all the three qualifications. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has in his latest publication (Planned Economy for India, by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Bangalore) formulated certain courageous solutions based on recent world experience, which merit the earnest attention of all who wish to banish from the country ignorance, inefficiency and indebtedness, leading to a state of poverty which has no parallel in any modern country, writes Mr. Valmiki L. Mehta in the "Indian Co-operative Review."

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss Sir M. Visvesvaraya's main thesis which is that the country's future well-being is dependent on rapid industrialisation to be embarked upon in accordance with a planned programme to be formulated and executed under the aegis of Government. Sir Visvesvaraya admits that a sound economic order is unthinkable as long as a reasonably sound political constitution is lacking, and he also recognizes that not only is the present established system of Government in India unsuited for the task but that it has stood in the way of the country's economic development and has starved, at its source, the people's creative energy. But all through the book, Sir Visvesvaraya directs attention to such aspects of the nation's economy as it is within the competence of the people themselves to tackle by means of their own organized efforts and by resort to collective and co-operative action. Such action, obviously, is scarcely possible in the sphere of large or medium scale industries but can be adopted, Sir Visvesvaraya affirms, with some measure of success in relation to agriculture and minor village industries. Hence the importance of his book to the co-operator.

NOT ENOUGH FOOD SUPPLY. Despite the fact that a larger proportion of the population of India is dependent upon agriculture for their maintenance than in any other country—and that this proportion is steadily growing—Sir Visvesvaraya shows by means of facts and figures that the food supply of the population in this country—even though it is predominantly agricultural—falls far short of the demand. The yield of crops per acre is low as compared with that in other countries and in large tracts agriculture is still carried on on primitive lines. While giving due credit to the work of the Departments of Agriculture in various provinces, Sir Visvesvaraya points out that their activities do not yet appear to permeate to the lower strata of the population. The main reason for this is lack of education, and therefore in the forefront of any programme of agricultural reconstruction Sir Visvesvaraya would put the eradication of illiteracy, the promotion of mass education on a nationwide scale, the diffusion of knowledge in modern methods of farming and the provision of practical instruction in cottage industries, smithy, carpentry, elementary book-keeping, and principles of co-operative organization. As education is at the root of all progress Sir Visvesvaraya provides, in his 'Schedule of Developments' under the Ten-Year Plan, for the increase of the percentage of the population who are literate from 8 to 50.

Equally essential, in Sir Visvesvaraya's opinion, is the adoption of modern methods of agriculture including the introduction of machinery the use of artificial fertilisers, the application of science to the practice of farming and stock breeding, intensive cultivation and the like. But no less important is the need for the encouragement of collective effort, the promotion of co-operations which successfully practice teamwork and the pursuit of co-opera-

tive effort in the direction of economic organization and the betterment of social life in villages. The people have lot their capacity to develop their own plans for the future, and unaided they have no chance to put their house in order by their own collective effort.

DEFECTS OF RURAL SOCIETY. The defects of our rural society, on the removal of which Sir Visvesvaraya lays considerable emphasis, are, however, such as are capable of solution if co-operative effort is organized on proper lines. Among the economic and social services that co-operative societies can perform will be to educate rural public opinion in a practical manner so as to secure the avoidance of debt, the practice of thrift, the collection of savings for lean years, the proper utilization of the labour and the leisure of adult men and women, the prevention of fragmentation of holdings, the scientific use of farm manures, the provision of capital on a fair basis, the marketing of village produce, the supply of village requisites, the organization of transport, the protection of crops from pests and diseases, the introduction of improved methods and implements, the breeding of healthy live stock and a thousand and one activities that go to the making of a renaissance agriculture. It is by the pursuit of well-directed co-operative methods alone that the agriculture of the country can progress—to apply to our rural conditions the appeal which President Roosevelt made to his countrymen at the beginning of his term of office, "if we are to go forward we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline because, without such discipline no progress can be made, no leadership becomes effective."

ROOT CAUSE OF POVERTY. In the course of his analysis and survey of the country's economic position Sir Visvesvaraya naturally lays his finger on the root cause of national poverty, namely, the crowding into agriculture of about twice the population that it can reasonably sustain. The lack of diversity of occupations is one of the gravest defects of our rural economy, for it leads to the concentration of overwhelming numbers upon the land. The old village system which fostered rural cottage and home industries, and eliminated this pressure, has practically collapsed as a result of the impact of modern industrialism, and, as Sir Visvesvaraya observes, no modern or organized methods have so far been devised to replace it. Excessive dependence on land is a phenomenon that is peculiar to poverty-stricken countries and experience all over the world clearly indicates that while poverty and non-industrialization go together, the future of the agricultural industry itself is interlinked with the adoption of measures which combine industry with agriculture. Sir Visvesvaraya's Ten-Year Plan provides for such a course of action. This would secure that when the cultivator is under-employed or during periods in which agricultural operations are more or less at a standstill he should be provided opportunities of utilising his slack or sparetime in the pursuit of some craft or other suitable occupation. A list of such occupations and of minor industries allied to agriculture which are capable of immediate development is furnished in the book, but Sir Visvesvaraya advises that such minor industries alone should be encouraged in the first instance as supplying staple products for which there is a demand within the country. The greatest need is to make the countryside self-dependent and self-sufficient in the supply of its staple needs.

TWO PARALLEL ORGANIZATIONS. A re-direction of the system of education so as to impart to it a vocational bias is essential in Sir Visvesvaraya's opinion to stimulate this development. Practical training in the handling of modern tools and machinery is a part of the equipment needed in this industrial age, as also the acquisition of new business practices and social practices. It should be the duty of co-operators and others interested in rural welfare to secure this change. That, however, is not enough. Hitherto, Sir Visvesvaraya admits, there has been no national policy or organization to fill the vacant time of the cultivator. But this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. If land revenue, purchases of clothing and such other primary necessities have to be paid for from the meagre earnings of agriculture, no country, Sir Visvesvaraya emphasises, can escape improvement. The resulting enforced idleness, he adds, has had the unfortunate effect of keeping the Indian people in-

STORY OF ZANGI KHAN'S MURDER

Sons Alleged To Be Principal Instigators Of Crime

PESHAWAR, May 18. Some details are now filtering through about the murder of Khan Sahib Zanghikhan on April 30 in his own house at Sheranli, along with his younger brother, Sahibjan and cousin Khanmajan.

It appears that the principal instigators of this crime were the sons of the Khan Sahib and Khone, who is closely related to him. It is stated that there has been a long-standing feud between the Khan Sahib and his relatives. Khan Sahib Zanghikhan was shot dead at close range outside the house. His assailants, after committing the crime, took refuge in the Khan Sahib's house, which was shortly afterwards besieged by a Maddakhel Lashkar. In the fight that followed between the Lashkar and the Khan Sahib's men there were heavy casualties on both sides. Zanghikhan was buried on May 2, and his eldest son Khandan Khan, aged 25, proclaimed head of the tribe.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Executive Meeting At
Wadhwan Next
Month?

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, May 16. About thirty members of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference sent a requisition to the General Secretary to call a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider some of the resolutions put forward in the requisition including one for holding the next session of the Political Conference at Dhrangadhra.

From the information available here it transpires that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference will be held on or about the 10th of the next month at Wadhwan when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the president of the Kathiawar Political Conference will very likely attend Kathiawar now really requires some move in the Political field.

ment and has condemned them to a low and diminishing income. The minor rural industries are in process of destruction one by one as they become unremunerative in competition with modern mechanized industries. Where they continue to operate along traditional lines they do so without guidance or help from science or technical skill. Municipalities, local boards, village panchayats and other local associations such as co-operative societies should, Sir Visvesvaraya suggests, encourage the establishment of industries in their midst by granting all reasonable concessions and facilities as is the practice in other countries. In other countries such as Japan, the village organizations are autonomous bodies enjoying initiative and freedom of action, denied to similar bodies in our country. The only bodies which enjoy comparative liberty of action in their own spheres are co-operative societies or local federations composed of societies, and it is the duty of all connected with these bodies to take in hand at least one item in the programme of economic planning which Sir Visvesvaraya has placed before the country. He recognizes that large and medium scale industries depend to a considerable degree upon Government help for their growth; minor and cottage industries can however be developed by the people themselves to a very large extent. That is possible only if there is some organization to guide, direct and co-ordinate effort; and Sir Visvesvaraya contemplates two parallel organizations, namely, one composed of Government officials and the other one consisting of agriculturists, business-men and experts. The All-India Village Industries Association, started by Mahatma Gandhi, is eminently suited to function as this non-official central organization to guide, direct and co-ordinate efforts in the direction of the revival of rural industries. The aim of the Association is to foster the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries and it is to consist of persons who, without any consideration of their political creeds, wish to join together in the common object of promoting rural welfare principally through the revival of village industries on an efficient economic basis. Co-operators, therefore, should welcome the formation of this Association and through its agency strive to promote at least one of the essential activities in any programme of national planning and reconstruction that the country must adopt if it is to be a better, livelier and happier place to live for its people.

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INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji Disgusted At Attitude Of Members

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 11. (By Air Mail.) When the official announcement was made that the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Maharajah of Bikaner were to attend the Jubilee celebrations at the A.D.C.'s of King George, it was generally believed that a shrewd political move was behind the announcement.

THREE MAHARAJAS

It was suggested that the three Indian Princes were on their way to the Metropolis of the Empire in order to hold confabulations in connection with the proposed constitutional reforms. It is over ten days that the three Eastern Potentates arrived in London, and since then not a day has passed without either of the three being in the news columns of Fleet Street. One day we read about the martial instincts of the Maharajah of Bikaner and the second day we are told that the Maharajah of Patiala is the most versatile man, that his favourite author is Tennyson from whose works he can quote several passages by heart. This is followed by the gossip that the Maharajah of Kashmir is a great sportsman and is not escaping any big sporting event in England.

NO POLITICAL MISSION

However, these instincts of the three Maharajahs have put in the background the suggestion that they are on a political mission in connection with their entry into the All-India Federation. Since the inauguration of the Jubilee celebrations on Monday last, the three Maharajahs are busy attending all the Jubilee festivities where their presence as the A.D.C.'s of His Majesty is indispensable. They are also engaged in holding Jubilee banquets and other social functions to entertain their personal friends at their respective headquarters. This has evidently left no time for the Maharajahs for politics or political diplomacy.

SAPRU AND LANSBURY

The Right Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., arrived in London on Sunday last. Although his visit has coincided with the present Jubilee festivities, the Allahabad Fundit made the present trip to London as desired by his medical advisers. When I saw him at the Grosvenor House on Friday afternoon, the indifferent health in which I found him gave me the impression that unless he left himself in the hands of his physician, Dr. Katial, there would arise considerable cause for anxiety of his health. However, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru refuses to be cut away from political thought and the intricate problems that beset any student of constitutional law who cares to interest himself in Sir Samuel Hoare's omnibus 400-Clauses Government of India Bill. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has by now seen a number of politicians, friends and foes alike. What one is interested to know is whether Mr. George Lansbury has tried to find out the view that Sir Tej Bahadur takes on the Government proposals. It is recalled that a few weeks ago when a certain deputation waited on Mr. Lansbury, the latter made himself bold to tell the members of the deputation that he had received letters from Sir Tej Bahadur informing him of his willingness to accept Provincial Autonomy in the absence of Central Responsibility. It is now suggested that Mr. Lansbury made his statement on the strength of certain correspondence that passed between Sir Tej Bahadur and an influential member of the Labour Party. Apart from the constitutional problem of India, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, I understand, is engaged in drafting the report for the United Provinces Unemployment Committee. The report will contain, I have reasons to believe, a number of recommendations to create employment in the United Provinces, most of which would be in the direction of electrifying the province and developing other engineering schemes. Of course, he will also emphasise the development of village industries, town planning and road building.

INDIANS IN COLONIES
Mr. Husseinbhai Abdulbhai Lalji (who arrived on Saturday last) is in London to represent the case of Indians residing in the Colonies and more particularly in Aden. As a business man, Mr. Lalji is taking pains to safeguard the commercial interests of Indians in Burma, Aden and Zanzibar. In the course of a special interview which he gave me at his hotel (Dorchester Hotel) Mr. Lalji had some plain saying about the Mother of Parliament which he visited yesterday when the House of Commons was in the

Committee Stage discussing the India Bill. "I have had several reports in India as to how lightly members of Parliament treat the Indian question," Mr. Lalji told me, "but I never made myself bold to believe these reports. However, on Friday I was really disgusted with the way members showed their interest in the discussion of the India Bill." It is natural that Mr. Lalji should express himself in such a manner inasmuch as a mere handful of members, mainly die-hard opponents of the Bill, were keeping up a last-ditch fight on Friday.

Mr. Lalji noticed that a bare majority of members enabled to form the necessary quorum to carry on the work of the Committee. As he humorously put it, even the clock of the House of Commons refused to co-operate with the chairman, Sir Dennis Herbert. This is how he explained it. The chairman set the bells in motion and members rushed out of the libraries and smoke-rooms to vote. Suddenly while they were still strolling leisurely into the lobbies, Sir Dennis (Chairman) gave the order "Lock the doors." Many members found themselves shut out, and a few minutes later the tellers appeared at the table to announce the result. Meanwhile Mr. Lalji observed that there were hurried consultations among members as to the short time allowed. Before the result was called Sir Dennis said that "owing to a mechanical defect" in the clock (which records the six minutes during which a division is in progress) the division lobbies had been closed too soon. "I think the proper thing in the circumstances is to begin the division again," the chairman added. Once more members trooped back to the lobbies and this time, after the correct time had been allowed, the result was announced as another victory for the Government.

FUTURE OF ADEN

Mr. Lalji is concerned with two things immediately. He told me that he will impress upon the British politicians and merchants connected with Indian markets that in future the commercial treaties of India should not be confined to mere agreements in regard to the exchange of commodities. In this opinion, they should include provisions in regard to the treatment of nationals of India in the contracting countries. Such provisions are a normal feature of commercial agreements between European countries. Mr. Lalji wants to see that stipulations relating to the rights of Indians in respect of entry, travel, commerce, taxation, navigation, should be included in future trade treaties. The second question that gives no time to Mr. Lalji to be an enthusiastic participant in the Jubilee galas of the West End is the position of Indian merchants, their commercial rights after the separation of Aden from India. He has by now seen the permanent officials of the India Office and the Colonial Office and has acquainted them with the inevitable adverse effect that the separation of Aden will have on the Indian merchants. Mr. Lalji was frank in confessing to me that much spade work in this direction had already been done by his colleague Mr. Beharilal Anantani to whom he said "I pay an ungrudging tribute." Not content with these efforts, Mr. Lalji has made yet another attempt in the direction of getting the whole question of India and Aden being discussed on the floor of the House of Commons. He has suggested to the authorities in Whitehall an amendment to the India Bill for safeguarding the commercial and industrial interests of Indian residents, and of India generally, in Aden, when under the Bill, Aden ceases to be part of British India.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Executive Meeting At Broach

BROACH, May 19. The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Seva Ashram, Broach, to-morrow, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the G. P. C. C. will attend.—United Press.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN GUJARAT

BROACH, May 19. Mr. Kamala Shanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party and Mr. Dinker Mehta arrived here to-day and

PLAGUE AND MENINGITIS SUBSIDE

But Havoc Of Small-pox Continues

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended Saturday (11th May) were as under:—

PLAGUE.

In the presidency there were in all 18 attacks and 10 deaths from plague against 45-18 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Kaira 6 attacks and 3 deaths against 28-10, Satara 5-4 against 13-6 and Kanara 7-3 against 2-1.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 252 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 65,540.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 69 attacks and 39 deaths against 96 attacks and 39 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 30 attacks and 21 deaths against 46-19 in the previous week. Sholapur 31-14 against 36-17; Belgaum 4-4 against 11-2 and Satara 2-0 against 1-1.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum 319 attacks and 35 deaths; East Khandesh 309-65; West Khandesh 264-43; Kanara 207-37; Nasik 173-25; Bijapur 123-11; Ratnagiri 87-9; Satara 75-7; Poona 73-20; Thana 71-4; Dhawar 65-4; Ahmedabad 42-21; Kaira 39-19; Surat 37-15; Kolaba 37-4; Bombay Suburban 31-0; Ahmednagar 27-4; Sholapur 21-5; Broach 12-1; Panch Mahals 1-1; Karachi 0-4; Hyderabad 40-16; Dadu 0-1; Sukkur 1-0; and Bombay City 81-46. Total 2,144 attacks and 397 deaths against 2,543-433 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Seventeen attacks and 10 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 27 attacks and 14 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 7 attacks and 3 deaths; Poona City 6-2; Bombay City 2-3; East Khandesh District 1-0; Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 0-1 and Karachi City 1-1.

One attack and 1 death from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week and Satara district recorded 16 attacks and 1 death.

Four touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 19 villages and treated 343 persons. Of these, 238 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 442 and 102 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

ITALY'S WAR

Powers Leave Africans To Their Fate

The "Times" calmly stated in its leading article last Monday that "Italy was going to have a war in East Africa soon," and then passed on to more important matters!

Abyssinia is still making every effort to avoid a clash, but without much encouragement from the Powers in the League. The British Government remains strictly neutral and allows Italy to go from one violation to another; the French Government openly assists the Italian preparations by refusing to transport arms and munitions destined for Addis Ababa on the French-owned railway.

These same Powers will hear the Abyssinian appeal to the League Council as to whether the district of Wal-Wal belongs to Abyssinia or to Italy, and who was originally responsible for the conflict.

Any ordinary human being who is neither a statesman nor Fascist, knows that Wal-Wal is sixty miles within Abyssinian territory, and that therefore if Abyssinian and Italian troops came into conflict at this spot, the Abyssinians could hardly be "aggressors" inside their own country.

But alas, the issue will centre around more important facts than these simple truths. Mussolini is concerned in keeping the diplomatic waters troubled; for his most successful coups have come from fishing in the troubled waters of Europe. And unless there is one Power strong enough and willing to take the lead against such imperialist aggression, the prospect for Abyssinia is bleak.—"New Leader"

discussed with the leading workers Socialist programme. They left for Janabur and will proceed to Wagra Taluka to acquaint themselves with the real condition of the landless peasants of different communities there. They will hold a public meeting at Broach on May 21, to explain the aims of the Congress Socialist Party.—United Press.

LONDON RUBBER AND COPPER MARKET

LONDON, May 8. (By Air Mail.) RUBBER.

The market in New York shows a tendency to wait general developments, but the undertone is good, and the technical position more favourable than for a long period.

There has been considerable activity in the May option, both in New York and London, but in both markets we understand contracts have been transferred to more distant options.

Prospects of excellent consumption statistics continue. It is reported that the out-turn of Ford Works at Detroit has reached 5,000 units per day. Also the labour situation is improving and it looks now as if extended labor troubles affecting the automobile industry would be avoided.

Indications point to prices in New York working to a higher level.

COPPER.

In spite of the proximity of the Jubilee holiday, speculative interest in Copper, fostered on the Continent by rumours of various warlike preparations, remained very keen, and the Metal Exchange showed throughout the whole week both a very large turnover and a strong advance in price. The advance was also assisted from the 1st May owing to the withdrawal of selling for account of Producers as a result of the restriction agreement.

The only unsound feature in what appears to be a very good market is the absence of buying among consumers. The Electro market has followed the Standard market upwards with very little business although general satisfactory reports regarding consumption seem to suggest that considerable buying requirements are likely to develop.

London Official Buyers' prices: Cash £32 8s; three months £32 13s. 9d.—(From E. J. Schwaback and Co.)

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 17. Our Sugar Market ruled steadier during the week under review, off-take being on a fair scale. Ready as well as Forward Prices fluctuated by about 1-1/2 to 3-1/2 annas per cwt. On the whole Spot Prices advanced by about 2 annas per cwt while forward prices also advanced by about 4-1/2 annas in April, 2 annas in May, 1-1/2 annas in June, 1 anna in July/Sept. and about 1-3/4 annas in Octo/Decem-ber shipment. This advance was mainly due to continued good buying interest from importing Houses and Out Ports, mostly for Kathiawar Ports.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready	April
Rs. 13/15	4/5
&	&
Rs. 13/12	4/0/3
May	June
4/8/9	4/4/
&	&
4/1/6	4/2/8
July/Sept.	Octo/Dec.
4/4/6	4/5/6
&	&
4/3	4/3/9

Arrivals:—S. S. Baron Pent Land arrived during the week with about 1004 bags of Java Sugar. Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar by Rail during the month of April 1935 estimated at about 17274 bags as against 8624 bags during the same month of 1934.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt. Transhipment Rs. 4/3/ per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Subedar Rs. 4/4/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 4/5/ per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment May Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 4/4/ per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 4/4/ per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 4/5/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

JUBILEE REVENUE REMISSION

Jhalawar Durbar's Announcement

JHALRAPATAN, May 18. Jhalawar State celebrated the Silver Jubilee during the last two weeks with great enthusiasm and splendour. A big mela, wrestling matches and theatrical performances were among the items of entertainments.

His Highness has announced a permanent remission of land revenue aggregating to about Rs. 25,000 in commemoration of the Jubilee.—A.P.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN BANK OF ENGLAND GOLD RESERVE

Abnormal Activity And Violent Fluctuations In Silver Prices

LONDON, May 1. Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following Weekly Bullion Market Review:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £198,578,474 on the 24th ultimo, as compared with £192,556,403 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week about £2,900,000 gold has changed hands at the fixing and prices have been maintained at about the same premium over the gold exchange parities. There has been no fresh feature, a good general demand readily absorbing the amounts offered.

The past week has been one of abnormal activity and violent fluctuations in prices.

The week opened with a rise of 2.1/16d for both deliveries, heavy speculative demand following the news that the American Treasury had raised its buying price for newly-mined domestic silver from 71 cents to 77.57 cents per ounce and the statement that purchases of domestic silver would continue until the price reached dol. 1.29 per ounce.

A further rise of 1.3/8d on April 26th carried quotations to 38.1/4d for cash and 36.3/8d for two months delivery, which were the highest recorded since July 1922. Although the market seemed firm even at this level, business being done at higher rates in the afternoon, a sharp reaction followed, the next two days seeing successive falls of 1.3/8d and 1.1/8d on heavy profit-taking sales by China. Yesterday, however, a renewal of demand by speculators and the Indian Bazar, caused some recovery, prices being fixed at 34.11/16d and 34.7/8d; to-day there was a comparatively slight fall to 34.1/2 and 34.11/16d, representing a net advance for the week of 1.11/16d and 1.3/4d for the respective deliveries.

There has been no indication of buying by the United States Treasury in this market which is at present dominated by speculators. Conditions are consequently very uncertain and wide fluctuations are likely to continue.

The rapid rise in the price of silver has resulted in the Mexican Government taking measures to safeguard its currency by withdrawing from circulation all silver coinage. A decree issued on April 27th provides for the return of all silver coins to the Government within a period of 30 days.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant was dol. 4.84, and the lowest 4.803/4.

Stock in Shanghai on the 27th ultimo consisted of about 6,700,000 ounces in sycee, 267,000,000 dollars and 45,000,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 7,400,000 ounces in sycee, 266,000,000 dollars and 45,000,000 ounces in bar silver on the 20th ultimo.

PROSPECTS OF MONSOON

Widespread Rain In Burma & Assam

POONA, May 19. The monsoon has apparently receded temporarily into the South Bay of Bengal. There has again been widespread rain in Lower Burma while thunderstorms also caused nearly general rain in Assam, and local rain in Burma and a few falls in Bengal, East and North Punjab, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows: Port Blair half inch, Mergui one and half, Tavoy one, Amherst three-quarters, Victoria Point, Bassein, Rangoon and Diamond Island half, Goa, Maymyo and Mandalay quarter, Dhruvi two, Cherrapunji one, Jessore and Dibrugarh half, Tezpur, Burdwan, Shillong and Sibsegur quarter, Mysore one, Vizagapatam half and Cochin quarter.

Rainfall will decrease but continue in Lower Burma and thundershowers will recur locally in Assam and Bengal and at a few stations in Upper Burma and south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

Huelett Murder Arrest

BARISAL, May 18. In connection with the recent murder of Brother Huelett, the Gournadi police under requisition from Kotwall, arrested one Nishi Haldar. Nishi is a young native Christian and works as a carpenter living in the Bagura quarter of the town, not far away from the Mission house. Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Ajanta SOAP

This toilet product of the well-known 'NASCOT' make is prepared under mechanical equipments of latest type and under technical direction representing the latest laboratory research.

THE LURE OF AJANTA—OF THE CAVE and THE TOILET

AJANTA soap will give distinction to your taste and mark delicacy of your judgment.



Sole Agents: B. P. VORA & CO., 128, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Reduction Sale!

REMAINING GOODS OF THE EXHIBITION TRAIN TO BE DISPOSED OF at Cheaper Prices

FOOTWEAR, Shoes, Chumples, Suitcases, Fancy Goods, etc.

Don't miss this rare Opportunity

You save by buying at our shop. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

GOLDFILLED LEATHER WORKS,

Sandhurst Road, Pirobhai Mansion, Branch No. 4.

Steel Beams

AND OTHER SECTIONAL MATERIALS

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

SOHRAB HOUSE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Castophene

Castor oil Chocolates are equally good for Children and Adults

Sweet Pleasant & Effective

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO. Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	NEW YORK, May 17.	Corresponding	
Season to date	This week	Season 1933/34	Week 1934
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	7,676	60	11,500
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters), Exports from U. S. Ports	4,226	88	5,068
Of which to Japan	4,227	60	6,793
Of which to China	1,358	4	1,616
Of which to Great Britain	105	2	235
Of which to Germany	689	22	1,179
Stock at New York	362	8	1,315
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	9	70
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	1,822	2,895
World's visible supply	—	343	1,384
Of which American Cotton	—	6,410	3,805
Forward to World's Mills (excluding linters)	—	4,496	6,411
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,498	796	11,642
	4,231	21	7,278

N.B. All figures are in thousands

Trade And Industries

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

Foreign Trade Of British India In 1934-35

	1933-34.	1934-35.		1933-34.	1934-35.
Exports	Rs.	(lacs.)	Imports	Rs.	(lacs.)
Exports	146.31	151.24	Imports	149.73	154.79
Re-exports	3.42	3.65	Imports	115.36	132.25
Total exports	149.73	154.79			
Imports	115.36	132.25			
Excess of total exports over imports	34.37	22.54			
Increase or decrease as compared with 1934.					
Exports	Rs.	Per cent.	Imports	Rs.	Per cent.
Exports	4.93	3.4	Imports	5.06	3.4
Re-exports	13	3.8	Imports	16.89	14.6
Total exports	5.06	3.4			
Imports	16.89	14.6			
Excess of total exports over imports	—	—			

During the year 1934-35, the value of the imports increased by compared with the previous year, by Rs. 17 crores or 15 per cent., and amounted to 132 crores and the total exports, including re-exports, rose by just over Rs. 5 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 155 crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 5 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 151 crores and re-exports increased by Rs. 13 lakhs or 4 per cent.

The great total of imports, exports and re-exports amounted to Rs. 287 crores as against Rs. 265 crores, an increase of Rs. 22 crores or 8 per cent.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following table shows the approximate gross earnings of the State-owned railways in British India for the official year 1934-35, as compared with the actuals of the previous year:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.
(In lakhs of Rupees.)			
A. B. N. C. I.	1.62	1.79	+17
B. N.	7.50	8.01	+51
B. & C. I.	10.67	11.04	+37
Burma	3.57	3.73	+16
E. B.	5.08	5.33	+25
E. L.	17.77	18.64	+87
G. I. P.	12.21	12.04	-17
M. & S. M.	6.88	6.72	-16
N. W.	14.53	14.91	+38
S. I.	5.14	5.26	+12
Thirboot & Lucknow.	1.77	1.87	+10
Barailly	40	45	+5
Other rail.	40	45	+5
Total	87.14	89.79	+2.65

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA

The following table gives the production of sugar in modern factories direct from cane and by refining gur or raw sugar during the last ten combined seasons:—

Year.	Direct from Cane.	Refined Gur.	Total.
1924-25	33.8	33.6	67.4
1925-26	33.0	38.4	71.4
1926-27	32.9	58.1	91.0
1927-28	67.7	52.1	119.7
1928-29	88.1	31.0	99.1
1929-30	80.8	21.1	101.9
1930-31	119.9	31.8	151.7
1931-32	168.6	69.5	238.1
1932-33	290.2	80.1	370.3
1933-34	454.0	61.1	515.1
1934-35 (Estimate)	590.0	40.0	630.0

To this must be added the production of *khandsas*, generally estimated at about 200,000 tons.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The table given below shows the number of insured workers in the United Kingdom, as also the percentage unemployed in October 1934. The figures, however, do not include agricultural workers, domestic servants

CALCUTTA IN GRIP OF CHOLERA

CALCUTTA, May 18.
That Calcutta is in the grip of a widespread form of Cholera will be evident from the fact that during the week ending May 11, there were 256 attacks, and 104 deaths as against 186 attacks and 102 deaths in the week preceding.—United Press.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ANY DECLINE IN COTTON

Strong Statistical Position In Bombay

Bombay, May 16.
Messrs Langley and Co., have issued the following Cotton Market Report:—
Last week we anticipated somewhat easier American markets. And the next day new crop months advanced 26 to 32 points. Mr. Oscar Johnson had been reported as stating that whereas the Pool would like to liberate its cotton it would not sell under present market conditions.

We believed that report. Some twenty-five years of reading political history should have made us somewhat less ingenuous. Within twenty-four hours the Pool had sold actual cotton and was buying new crop futures.

The policy, if not the denial of that policy, looks to us to be entirely commendable. For months the market has been in a jam with actual cotton hooked up on the loan, old crop futures below the loan level and new crop at a discount. To narrow the difference between cotton and contracts and, if possible, to coax distant to a premium is a step towards normality. But whether that normality is superficial or can be consolidated by actual cotton being brought permanently in contact with actual trade remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the position as we see it is that with old crop months below lending value spot houses and, occasionally, the Government will continue to buy July while in new crop any falling away from 12 cents will lead to Government buying to replace spot sales.

Therefore, so long as the present Government policy is continued there would seem to be no justification for declines other than those occasioned by adjustments in the technical position.

But the discounts for distant Board is just under 12 cents and within measurable distance of the point at which something like six million bales are in position to be "liberated". And the desire of the Pool to liquidate when practicable has already been expressed.

From where can come the stimulus sufficient to force prices up through six million bales of actual cotton? Only, obviously, from Washington.

NEW LOANS.

Maybe there will be a 12 cent loan for new crop. But, maybe, there won't. And to our four square way of looking at things there seems to be little sense in Washington forcing the issue of the loan level. Better to see how the crop is faring, how the trade is buying and—a still important but often overlooked factor—how cloth is selling.

With a freer movement of cotton into consumption and unfavourable crop progress no loan would be necessary. With a slowing down of consumption and favourable weather any loan higher than 10 cents would be undisguised philanthropy.

Our conclusion is that Washington will wait. That, being so we consider the market as good a sale on bulges as it looks a purchase on recessions.

In Bombay trading has been quiet and uneventful except for the sharp appreciation in new crop following a similar advance in the same positions in America.

ABSENCE AND SELLING.

A dominant factor however is still the marked absence of selling pressure. With crop movement over except in the South and there, in the case of Westerns and Cumpas diminishing, selling must inevitably be confined principally to longs. And long liquidation, at best, is an inadequate source of supply for contracts.

The statistical position in old crop, as we have recently emphasised, is strong. Bombay stocks, including those in the hands of merchants and mills, are only 66 per cent. of last year and of those stocks more than a normal proportion are of undesirable cotton.

That, of course, is largely in the price. If the position were not as it is Broach would be twenty rupees lower. And, undoubtedly, in many ways our high parity is handicapping business. Mills, for instance, complain bitterly of the disparity between cotton and cloth and buy only for immediate requirements. Even export demand has recently shown a tendency to fall away.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, May 18.
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool.—Don't expect bounty. We recommend selling January in New York and buying in Liverpool at about present prices.

Liverpool.—Rather heavy market. More cotton offering. New York very steady. Feel inclined to sell on any advance.
New York.—Less demand for new crop months. Spot houses buying July. No pressure to sell this season. Government loan extended to February 1. Dry goods trade improving. Market may be forced higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 18.
July	12.04
October	11.84
December	11.89
January	11.95
March	11.97
Middling Spot	12.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 18.
May	11.97
July	12.00
October	11.80
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, May 18.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 18.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	
May, 1935	6.60
June, 1935	6.54
July, 1935	6.52
August, 1935	6.43
September, 1935	6.37
October, 1935	6.33
November, 1935	6.29
December, 1935	6.29
January, 1936	6.29
February, 1936	6.29
March, 1936	6.29
May, 1936	6.28
April, 1936	6.28
Middling Spot	6.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 18.
F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May, 1935	8.16
July, 1935	8.14
October, 1935	8.13
November, 1935	8.13
January, 1936	8.11
March, 1936	8.10
May, 1936	8.10
F. G. F. Spot	8.47

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 18.
BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.96
Fine (Good Staple)	5.11
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.26
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.05
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.20
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.35
BENGAL:	
Good	3.96
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.16
SCINDIE:	
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.16
Superfine	4.26

LONDON SILVER.

	London, May 18.
Quietly steady.	
Spot	35
Forward	35-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, May 18.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. 7/1-8.	

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, May 18.
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-1/16.	

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, May 18.
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£33 18 9
Standard Copper Cast (Sellers)	£34 0 0
Standard Copper Cash 3 months	£34 8 9
Electrolytic Copper	£38 0 0
NEW YORK	
Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.	
Non Blue Eagle 8 cents.	
LOCAL QUOTATIONS	
Y.M. Sheets 4'x4'x21/12 Rs. 38/11/2	
Rs. 32-8-0.	
Copper 4'x4'x21/12 Rs. 37-12-0.	
Copper Asho Rs. 40.	
Y.M. Asho Rs. 34-0-0	
Tone: Strong.	

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Active Dealings In Foreign Exchanges

(Special Cable.)

London, May 18.

After last week's startling increase in Treasury Bill applications it became evident that market houses must organise themselves to prevent further decline in the average rate. Consequently co-operation instead of competition became watchwords with the result that the total amount applied for fell from 116 million to 63 million and the average rate of allotment moved slightly in the markets' favour.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, May 18.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate.	0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate.	0-5/8 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate.	2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate.	2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan.	0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan.	0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET

Gilt-edged were steady following advices from London where India sterling stocks ruled firm, 3/4 p. c. stock quoting £99 on Thursday, 3/4 per cent. Rupee Paper advanced from Rs. 93 to Rs. 94-2, but later on as trading was restricted, it receded to Rs. 93-0 but closed at Rs. 94-7. Lack of confidence and continued monetary tightness have combined to keep the tone of the local market rather subdued. Investment demand for other scrips was also restricted. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 100-12, while 1947-50, loan gained about 4 annas to Rs. 102-2, 4 per cent. 1960-70, loan improved to Rs. 106-9 and 1943 loan to Rs. 106-3-5 per cent. 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 108-3. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-9 and 1945-55 tax-free loan at Rs. 116-13. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan showed little change at Rs. 108-2. 6 1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-13 and 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds at Rs. 101-5.

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, May 18.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels.	
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels.	
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels.	
South Australian, Parcels, May sellers 27/6.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

	London, May 18.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—	
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.	
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.	
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

	New York, May 18.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7/8.	

SEEDS.

	London, May 18.
Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton.	
May sellers 29-10-0.	
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton.	
May-June sellers 11-12-6.	
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton.	
May-June sellers 11-2-5-0.	
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton.	
May-June sellers 11-3-7-6.	
Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton.	
May-June sellers 11-2-7-6.	
Cottonseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton.	
no offers.	

LINSEED OILS.

	London, May 18.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt., June sellers 21/3.	
Linseed oils naked London per cwt., July-Aug. sellers. 21/4-1/2.	

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, May 18.
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-1/16.	

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, May 18.
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£33 18 9
Standard Copper Cast (Sellers)	£34 0 0
Standard Copper Cash 3 months	£34 8 9
Electrolytic Copper	£38 0 0
NEW YORK	
Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.	
Non Blue Eagle 8 cents.	
LOCAL QUOTATIONS	
Y.M. Sheets 4'x4'x21/12 Rs. 38/11/2	
Rs. 32-8-0.	
Copper 4'x4'x21/12 Rs. 37-12-0.	
Copper Asho Rs. 40.	
Y.M. Asho Rs. 34-0-0	
Tone: Strong.	

TRADE AND FINANCE

General Trade Demand For Floating Funds

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN GILT-EDGED MARKET

Smart Rise In Silver

CEMENT SHARES LOOK UP ON REPORTS OF FACTORIES WORKING TO FULL CAPACITY

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, May 17-18 MONEY

Conditions in the money market remained tight with call funds in request around 3 1/2 per cent throughout the period under review. There is continued general demand from trade for floating funds. Furthermore commodity prices in general are much higher. The maturities of three months treasury bills aggregated Rs. 162.50 lacs with renewals amounting to Rs. 1 crore. It may be noted that even time deposits are quoted pretty high despite the fact that the period covers the slack season for trade when money is usually easy. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 per cent and two to six months 2 1/2 per cent.

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Gilt-edged were steady following advices from London where India sterling stocks ruled firm, 3/4 p. c. stock quoting £99 on Thursday, 3/4 per cent. Rupee Paper advanced from Rs. 93 to Rs. 94-2, but later on as trading was restricted, it receded to Rs. 93-0 but closed at Rs. 94-7. Lack of confidence and continued monetary tightness have combined to keep the tone of the local market rather subdued. Investment demand for other scrips was also restricted. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 100-12, while 1947-50, loan gained about 4 annas to Rs. 102-2, 4 per cent. 1960-70, loan improved to Rs. 106-9 and 1943 loan to Rs. 106-3-5 per cent. 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 108-3. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-9 and 1945-55 tax-free loan at Rs. 116-13. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan showed little change at Rs. 108-2. 6 1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-13 and 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds at Rs. 101-5.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, May 18.
T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.23
Amsterdam	7.27
Brussels	29.04
Madrid	36.09
Milan	59.81
Berne	15.24
Paris	74.72
Prague	118.00
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.92-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, May 18.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels.	
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels.	
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels.	
South Australian, Parcels, May sellers 27/6.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

	London, May 18.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—	
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.	
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.	
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., May-June nominal 6/9.	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

JUPITER GENERAL

has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.

J7

The Bombay Chronicle

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J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 20, 1935

"BOMBAY FRUIT MERCHANTS' AGITATION MISCONCEIVED"

Inquiry Committee Recommendations In Best Interests Of Trade, Says Batliwalla

Mr. F. C. Batliwalla, president of the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers Association writes:—
I have read with great interest and concern the Report of the agitation organised by the Fruit Merchants in Bombay against the recommendations of the Fruit and Vegetable Market Enquiry Committee, appointed by Government. The Fruit and Vegetable Merchants, hawkers and basketmen in Bombay seem to think that the enquiry committee have made recommendations all against their interest. I have also read reports in some newspapers of Bombay, which to my mind appeared to form part of the propaganda of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants. I also feel the recommendations of the Committee have not been properly understood by the organisers of this agitation, and much less by their followers. I therefore feel inclined to invite the attention of the Bombay public to the following salient facts which might help to clarify the situation!

WELL INTENDED.
The Fruit and Vegetable Committee's recommendations if properly read, will convince everyone that they are well intended and are meant to serve the best interest in the longest run of the very agitators namely merchants and hawkers engaged in this trade as well as of the growers. The Committee have recommended that the hawkers and cartmen in particular should be encouraged by all means and their number should be increased in order to facilitate proper distribution of the produce. Further, they have suggested that arrangements should be made to find cheap credit—which is at present a great handicap to those engaged in this trade—for the agents and merchants in general and for the hawkers and other retailers in particular. I am therefore surprised to read that the agitation is organised without giving the slightest reference to the beneficial recommendations of the committee. The present agitation seems to be the result of complete misunderstanding of the Committee's recommendations, and I am afraid the ignorance of a large number of hawkers and basketmen has been exploited.

ENHANCED LICENCE.
It is true that the Committee recommended enhanced licence fees. But they have explained clearly that they are recommending higher licence fees to ensure fair dealing and to eliminate undesirable elements in the trade. The agitation of the merchants seems in a way to add strength to the recommendations of the Committee. The public must be shocked to know that out of about five hundred whole-sale

merchants in the market not more than fifty are reported to have any credit or financial standing if at all. Those who have not got enough credit do not deserve to handle the produce of the growers who are placed at such a distance from the market. If such fees are not levied by other provinces in India, it is most certainly a mistake on the part of the Provincial Authorities. Bombay has been and is the 'Urbs Prima' of India and as in other movements she has taken the lead in this direction also. The question of enhanced licence fees forms but a minor part of the whole chain of recommendations the committee have made in the best interest of the fruit and vegetable industry as a whole. However, all other beneficial recommendations seem to have been pushed into the background by the organisers of this agitation who have laid undue stress on this licence question. I cannot therefore see much reason or rhyme in the arguments put forth by the merchants in favour of their movement.

"MISCONCEIVED AGITATION"
I suggest that the public of Bombay may be pleased to take the trouble of reading through the report of the Market Committee. The Committee have given clear-cut ideas as to the whole market structure and their recommendations are certainly based on sound conception of what is genuinely needed for the healthy development of the fruit and vegetable industry in the Presidency. Hartals and similar shows are no solution of difficult problems. I find in the News Paper reports that the Market Superintendent and Mr. Bahirat the Secretary of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants Association are also among the invitees to the Conference. They will most certainly safeguard the interest of the merchants. Moreover, at the present stage when the subject is under discussion it is advisable to be guided by sound thinking rather than by emotional displays. I am afraid the Hartal and the procession contemplated by the organisers of the agitation will only rouse public attention to this subject and induce all thinking persons to dive deep into its details. The malpractices obtaining at present in the marketing of perishable produce are fairly well known. If they are further subjected to detailed scrutiny by the public, I am afraid their verdict may go definitely against the interest of the merchants themselves. Let me only hope that timely wisdom will dawn on the organisers of this misconceived agitation and opportunity will be given to the conference to conclude their deliberations in a cool atmosphere.

(Continued from Col. 7)

and silver with gradual improvement in piecemeal trade, there is no reason why the textiles should not move up. Practically the present levels may be considered as lowest, and a glance at the above table shows the scope of a possible rise even if the industrial conditions do not materially improve. Gokak with a dividend of Rs. 7 for the year plus a bonus of Rs. 2, seems very attractive. Likewise Kohnnoors look a favourable purchase at current level.
Last week I advised purchases of cements with a particular mention of Bundis and Shahabads. Shahabads have touched a new high record level of Rs. 500. In view of this abrupt and meteoric rise I advise further purchases only on a slight reaction. But there is a good scope for many other scrips in this section to register still higher levels.
Steels have remained fairly steady, but I repeat what I have said last week, that it is advisable to make fresh commitments on set-backs.
Tata Hydros are heading for a rise and I hold that purchases at current levels are very good both for sound investment and capital appreciation.

NO MACHINE MADE PEACE

World Needs Wider Charity Such As Buddha Preached Says Tagore

CALCUTTA, May 18.
The Mahabodhi Society have arranged an interesting programme for three days in commemoration of Lord Buddha. At the Sri Dharmarajika Chaitya Vihara to-night Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered an address on Buddha.
Worship done at the Chaitya Vihara by the Ceylonese, Burmese, Tibetan, Chinese and Japanese Buddhists formed one of the most impressive features of the celebration.
Making obeisance to Lord Buddha Dr. Tagore said "We need him most of all to-day, now that the world is again mad with delirium and hatred. Cruel is this world of men and we need the soothing balm of Buddha's serenity to heal the bruises of our heart."
Continuing, Dr. Tagore said, that no machine made peace, but the wider charity such as Buddha preached was the remedy that the present day world needed.—A. P.

DEPUTISING FOR SARAT BOSE

Mr. N. C. Chunder's Election Manifesto

CALCUTTA, May 18.
Mr. N. C. Chunder who is contesting the forthcoming bye-election to the Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta City Non-Mohammedan constituency, necessitated by the resignation of his seat by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, has issued the following statement:—
"For some years I have not been taking any part in politics. I had no desire to return either. But when the Nationalist Party asked me to stand for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly on its behalf in the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in the Calcutta Constituency to retain the seat for him, I decided after some hesitation to comply with it. Not at present, being in active politics and having detached myself from both groups of Congress politicians in Bengal, I felt that I should be in a position to deputise for Mr. Sarat Bose and to act as he should have acted. I have reserved to myself the liberty to resign if I cannot conscientiously act as I have undertaken to do. Public meetings and public conferences in Bengal have condemned the Award and the last Provincial Political Conference unambiguously urged its retraction. So far as in me lies, I shall try to canvass this view in the Legislature and outside it. I hope the voters of Calcutta will confirm this opinion by supporting my candidature. When Mr. Sarat Bose is restored to liberty and wants the seat, I shall be happy to retire.—United Press.

JUBILEE ARRESTS SEQUEL

LAHORE, May 19.

Half a dozen youngmen who were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for alleged anti-Jubilee activities and detained in the Fort, have been released with the exception of a youth from Lyallpur, who was arrested in connection with the tampering of the hydro-electric mains which resulted in the failure of the electric current in Lyallpur on the Jubilee night and another from Lahore, from whom a revolver is alleged to have been recovered.—A.P.

AIRMAIL ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI, May 19.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9 this morning and the airmail from Croydon arrived at 2-50 this afternoon and took off for Calcutta at 5 p.m.—A.P.

POLITICS IS MUTABLE

Sri Prakash Defends Entry Of Congress Into Legislatures

WHY SWARAJ WAS NOT WON

MADRAS, May 18.
"Politics is not as immutable as law of Nature. It is a game which can't always run on the same lines." This was the argument, put forward by Mr. Sri Prakash, in defence of the entry of the Congress into legislature. He arrived here to-day 'en route' to Benares from Bangalore, addressing a mass meeting at the Congress House this evening.
Tracing the psychological history of the last five years, Mr. Sri Prakash expounded the exact mentality of the Congress that led to embark upon the venture of legislative action, and declared that the Congress as an organisation of self-respecting Indians was justified in accepting the challenge of the Government and demonstrating its hold on people and people's thirst for freedom.
Replying to criticisms on the achievement of the Congress in the Assembly, Mr. Sri Prakash observed that the fact the Government were feeling that they were not at all wise in throwing a challenge to the Congress was a great achievement of the Congress. "Our non-achievement of anything material despite majority votes is itself a victory. If only the Government were responsible, we would have won Swaraj," concluded Mr. Sri Prakash.—United Press.

INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

KARACHI, (By Mail).

A branch of the Indian National League, of which Dr. C. S. Arundale is the President, has been opened here with Mr. Durgadas B. Adwanl as President.
In view of the impending separation, the League is devoting its energies to this question and has organised a series of talks by leading men of Sind. The inaugural address was delivered by Sheikh Abdul Majid during the last week and on Thursday next Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji will speak on "My vision of Future Sind."—A.P.

KAMALADEVI FOR SYLHET

To Preside Over First Assam Socialist Conference

MANGALORE, May 17.

Mrs. Kamaladevi is leaving Mangalore on the 19th inst., for Sylhet to preside over the first Assam Socialist Conference to be held at Sylhet on the 25th inst. At the close of the conference she starts on a fortnight's tour of the Province.—A. P.

STORM FOLLOWS HEAT WAVE

Extensive Damage To Mango Crop In Bezwada

BEZWADA, May 17.

After sweltering heat for so many days, Bezwada experienced a dust storm last evening followed by rain.
For over two minutes, the whole town was enveloped in dust clouds. Then rain with thunder poured out. Hailstorm also followed and hail-stones charged the pedestrians.
The Mango crop has sustained extensive damage by this unseasonal hailstorm.—United Press.

Gale Causes Damage To Mango Crops

SALEM, May 18.

A heavy gale swept over Salem last evening and did considerable damage to the second crop mangoes. Trees were uprooted in the gardens in the suburbs. The loss to the mango-growers is estimated at some thousands of rupees.—United Press.

ARMY H. Q. DENIES IT

SIMLA, May 18.

In connection with the news emanating from Bombay that the Government of India Army Headquarters are perturbed over the complicated developments in the European political situation and have called for tenders from certain Automobile Firms for supply of several hundred lorries to transport troops in case of emergency, the authorities here state that the news is without any foundation.—United Press.

World Of Finance

A Weekly Survey

(BY "ZANDHYALA")
Political uncertainties continue to dominate the markets all over the world. Western civilisation is once more at the mercy of opposing grouping of forces whose very fear of one another creates a potent risk of calamity. A series of conferences are being held and a number of visits undertaken for formulating decisions and effecting combinations, with a bearing on the ultimate issue of peace or war. Pilgrimages were undertaken to Berlin and Moscow, and then to Stresa. From Stresa to Geneva. From Geneva to—? Will the collective system of peace be made really effective?

Problems vice Stabilisation of exchanges and restoration of gold standard are once again in the time-light. Matters are coming to a head. Both America and Great Britain seem to have realised the gravity of the situation. International trade is continuously harassed by the continuous exchange fluctuations. Controlling of exchanges by means of Exchange Equalisation Funds may serve the needs so long as their operations result in profits. It cannot be a panacea for all the evils and for all times. I hope an agreement between London and New York will soon be followed by others.

Disruption Of Gold Bloc
But 'wait and see' seems to be the attitude of Britain. The disruption of 'gold bloc' seems to be imminent. Belgium is off the gold standard. Holland is just on the brink. Spain is about to plunge. Switzerland is awaiting a nelson's verdict. Germany's currency, a perpetual mark of interrogation. Italy is also paying a heavy price. Despite exchange control and import restrictions, Italy has delayed the payments to Britain for her imports, though her credit abroad stands high. And so France may have to enjoy a splendid isolation before long. Whatever be the strength of the technical position behind franc, France will not be able to continue her secluded position under the present system of high quotas and higher tariffs. The proximity of the French elections and the French treasury's financial difficulties are causing anxiety.

The recent appreciation of sterling is due to the increased continental demand arising out of the fears of 'gold bloc' and uncertainties of the future American policy. Gold is still believed to function as the only international standard. But no country is prepared to take the lead lest others might take advantage by subsequent devaluation of their currencies.
But I believe that restoration of international gold standard is the only way out of the chaos. A temporary stabilisation of Dollar and Sterling at an arbitrary figure which might hold good for a year or two, may be a first step for a bargain with the countries of the 'gold bloc' and for the rehabilitation of the international gold standard.

Silver Moving Up.
As I have anticipated in my review last week, the white metal is moving up steadily. Morgenthau has assured the continuance of the American silver purchasing policy. The international price is reaching the 77 cents' level, and the operators are awaiting the next move. In view of the difficulties countries like China and Mexico will have to undergo, in case of an abrupt rise in silver prices, America may now push up the price gradually so as to cause no dislocation in international economy. But the price of silver is bound to register still higher level.
What will happen to the rupee? I do not think the silver price will soar to the melting point at any rate in near future. The prohibition of the melting of the rupee together with the restriction of exports, as in other countries, may be sufficient to meet the situation. In view of the changed circumstances it would be advisable for the Government to revise their silver sales programme.
The gilt-edged markets are now full of rumours. The Indian sterling loans have remained very firm on the rumours of a conversion of 6 per cent. 1935-37 sterling stock. There are also ru-

(Continued in col. 2.)

SILHOUETTES COMPETITION

will close on

22nd MAY

ENTRY COUPONS

will be available

from

SUNDAY EDITIONS

of

5th, 12th & 19th MAY

Send any number of Entries.



Mr. V. P. Kolte, Advisor to the Indian Workers' Delegates to the Geneva Labour Conference, sailed for Geneva by the mail boat on Saturday. Mr. Kolte is the Secretary of the Nagpur Municipal Employees' Association.